FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

West Should Positively Respond to Disarmanent Proposals AA 1
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Mar]

GENERAL

PRAVDA's Korinonov Discusses Socialism's Efforts for Peace [13 Mar] A 1
Press Conference on Soviet Public's Peace Movement Held A 4
Peace Committee Officials Speak A 4
Academician Speaks A 4
MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN Reviews Book on Zionism A 5

UNITED STATES

Congress Leaves Essence of U.S.-Taiwan Relations Unchanged B 1
State Department Spokesman Welcomes Brezhnev Remarks B 1
[PRAVDA 9 Mar]

CHINA

More on PRC's Aggression Against Vietnam C 1
Aggression Continues C 1
[PRAVDA 13 Mar]
Parallels Found in PRC Policy [Biryukov] C 2
New PRC Underground Radio [Grachev] C 4
Beijing's 'Perfidy' Misinformation C 4
[Kassis in NEDELYA No 10]
LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA on Plight of Mongols in PRC C 5
PRC Exposed as Narcotics Dealer for Southeast Asia C 6

EAST EUROPE

Anniversary of First Albanian Constitution Marked D 1
Gierek Meets With Gromyko Prior to Leaving Moscow D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

EMS Cannot Dispel Dissatisfaction With Situation in EEC E 1
[Stoklitskiy]
Dutch Rejection of Proposed Inquiry Into Luns' Past Scored E 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA]
Catholic Church Delegation Visits Tbilisi, Moscow E 2
French President To Begin USSR Visit 29 March E 2
Briefs: USSR-France Air Route E 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Comment, Reportage on Proposed Egyptian-Israeli Treaty F 1
Does Not Solve Palestinian Issue F 1
'Resolute Arab Protest' [Lapin] F 1
'Capitulation' Blow To Arabs [Zlatorunskiy] F 2
Soltan Commentary F 4
Agreement 'Further Aggravates Situation' F 4
Gerasimov on Egyptian Reaction F 6
Orlov on Carter Mission F 7
USSR Bases Iran Economic Ties on Equality, Noninterference [Yakubov in PRAVDA 13 Mar] F 8
Moscow Persian Reports Tudeh Party Statement F 10
Sanjabi Interview Broadcast by Moscow Persian F 10
Glukhov Comments on U.S. Interference in Yemen [PRAVDA 12 Mar] F 11
U.S. Action in Gulf Reflect Wish to Police Area [Bolshakov] F 12
Oman Gives U.S. Warships Right To Call at Its Ports F 13
Moscow Comments on Results of Abu Dhabi OAPEC Meeting [(Kornif)] F 13

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

General Haig Arrives in Ankara for Talks G 1
U.S. Desire To Put 'Spy Bases' in Turkey Scored G 1
Guardian Says UK Spying on USSR From Cyprus for U.S. G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

South African, Rhodesian Air Attacks Reported H 1
Attack on Namibian Camp H 1
Angolan Communique H 1
Rhodesia Uses S. African Planes H 2
Ethiopia's Mengistu Receives Congolese Party Official H 2
Mengistu's Speech on Improving Ethiopia's Economy H 2
Brezhnev Greets Rwandan President on Election H 2

SOUTH ASIA

Kosygin Concludes Official Visit to India, Returns Home J 1
Delhi Radio-TV Speech J 1
Indian-Soviet Documents Signed J 3
Kosygin Concludes Visit J 4
Kosygin Telegram to Desai J 4
Gromyko Meets Kosygin on Return J 4
Article Assesses Relations J 5
[Fialkovskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Mar]
U.S. Moves, Aimes in Indian Ocean Denounced J 6
[Kulik]
Land Reform Implementation Continues in Afghanistan J 7
Day of Voluntary Work Instituted in Afghanistan J 7

INDOCHINA

Continuing Reportage on Chinese Aggression Against SRV L 1
TASS 14 March Roundup L 1
Vietnamese Inflicting Heavy Losses L 1
Correspondent Reports PRC Atrocities L 2
Foreign Ministry Denounces Atrocities L 2
Chinese Use Goebbels' Tactics L 3
[Podklyuchnikov in PRAVDA 13 Mar]
SRV Forms PRC Crimes Commission L 4
Commentary Affirms USSR Support for Laos Against PRC L 4
[Blazhenkov]
Lao Paper Welcomes Government Move To Expel PRC Teams L 5
Cambodia's Heng Samrin Denounces PRC Threat to Laos L 5
[PRAVDA 10 Mar]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Fears Growing of Negative PRC Treaty Results M 1
DPRK Broadcasting Delegation Arrives in Moscow M 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR Supports Demand for Closure of Guantanamo Base N 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Mar]
Soviet-Cuban Economic Talks Open in Havana N 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Mar]
USSR's Kuznetsov Receives Venezuelan, Brazilian Ambassadors N 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Mar]
Vasiliy Kunzetsov Visits Venezuela, Brazil N 2
Arrives in Venezuela N 2
Visits Brazil N 2
TASS Reports Formation of New Venezuelan Government N 2
TASS Reports Coup in Grenada; Bishop Comments N 2
FSLN Reports U.S. Plotting Coup in Nicaragua N 3
Paraguayan CP Calls for Broad Front Against Stroessner N 3
Panama's General Torrijos on Extremists' Activities N 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

West Siberian Oilfields Being Fully Automated S 1
Briefs: Gas Deposit; Volunteers for Donbass Mines; All-Union Gold Conference; Magadan Motor Transportation S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Aliyev Hits Shortcomings in Farm Machinery Repairs T 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 15 Feb]
New Wheat Strain Developed for Siberian Farmers T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1080 Earth Satellite Launched 14 March	U	1
Cosmonauts' Doctor 'Content' With Crew's Progress	U	1
Progress Transport Ship Contains Fuel, Water, Equipment	U	2
Scientific Successes Hailed at Academy of Sciences Meeting	U	3

WEST SHOULD POSITIVELY RESPOND TO DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD141623 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review": "A Strategy of Peace"]

[Text] The strengthening of reciprocal trust between countries, the positive shifts in the sphere of restraining and curbing the arms race--all these processes, begun on the USSR's initiative, have changed the political climate in Europe and throughout the world for the better. The main avenues toward detente are manifested today in diverse contacts, in consultations between governments, and in reciprocal visits by leaders--in goodwill missions and in the expansion of the geographical extent of peaceful cooperation. The official friendly visit to India by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, began yesterday and will undoubtedly provide new evidence of the further strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation and make yet another contribution to the cause of detente.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries are constantly and consistently filling detente with new content, giving it more active stimuli and enriching it. The attention of wide circles of the international public and statesmen is now fixed on the new Soviet peace initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, put forward in his speech at the election meeting of voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. Many foreign mass information organs are calling this speech an appeal for reason addressed to Western states.

The new Soviet initiatives are aimed above all at insuring that detente in the political sphere is further confirmed in the military sphere. "This is particularly necessary since the NATO bloc is feverishly building up its armaments and complicating the situation in Europe," L.I. Brezhnev noted. "We are striving to achieve agreement on real measures to reduce the level of military confrontation on the continent, which would strengthen the foundations of European peace."

As is known, in November 1976 the Warsaw Pact states proposed that all the countries which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference take an effective step to eliminate the threat of nuclear war--that they should adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. Instead of studying this reasonable proposal attentively, the "cold war" zealots in NATO and their mercenary or volunteer yes-men started asserting, against logic, that this commitment would make a conventional war more likely. In his speech to the voters Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed to the West that agreement be reached on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional arms. In other words, that something in the nature of a nonaggression pact be concluded between the participants in the all-European conference. This would be fully in accordance with the spirit of Helsinki.

According to UN figures, the tactical nuclear weapons deployed on the European Continent alone exceed by several dozen times the explosive force of the weapons used in the 6 years of World War II.

But apparently some people in NATO do not think this is enough. The Pentagon is pressuring its allies, seeking agreement to deploy in Europe--in addition to the American forward-based resources already there--another medium-range nuclear missle complex targeted toward the Soviet Union. The other day the U.S. military department concluded a contract with the Martin-Marietta Corporation for the development of the Pershing-2 missile, which in the first stage is intended to fulfill precisely the function of "Euro-strategic weapon."

The Pentagon's intentions, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, have given rise to bitter political debates in Western Europe. Sensible West European figures are speaking out against the militarist program being imposed on them by the Pentagon. The New York TIMES was forced to observe that "the Europeans have not displayed readiness to agree to the deployment of such weapons on their territory." This is understandable. The implementation of these plans and of the American military clique's designs regarding the neutron bomb would only lead to a new increase in tension in Europe and to a new upsurge in the arms race.

In this connection L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the USSR favors not the building up but the limitation of nuclear missile weapons or other weapons by means of agreement between the sides on the basis of complete reciprocity. As is known, Soviet leaders have repeatedly stated that there is no type of arms which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit and ban by agreement with other states and subsequently remove from the arsenals. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe. Of course, it is also necessary to take into account the existence of American military bases there, which create a real threat to the socialist countries' security. Moreover it is necessary to take into consideration the considerable strategic forces of European states belonging to the North Atlantic bloc, whose existence is for some reason forgotten in NATO headquarters. Thus, for instance, Britain has about 50 Vulcan strategic bombers and nuclear submarines of the Resolution class armed with Polaris missiles.

In accordance with the Final Act, the participants in the all-European conference inform one another of military exercises and invite foreign observers to them. Experience shows that this practice helps to a certain extent in strengthening detente. With a view to further strengthening trust between the states which participated in the all-European conference, L. I. Brezhnev proposed giving advance information not only on maneuvers, but on all significant movements of troops within the region, as well as on major naval exercises if they are being held near other countries' waters.

As the foreign press notes, the Soviet leader's speech fills us with faith and hope for the success of the cause of peace. This is even admitted by the bourgeois press, which sometimes hunts for "blots" on the USSR's foreign policy initiatives. "Detente remains the most important task of Soviet foreign policy," Paris' LE FIGARO writes. West Germany's RHEINISCHE POST stresses: "It is being said in diplomatic circles that the Soviet proposal on limiting nuclear missiles or other weapons deserves exceptional attention. Another new proposal was L. I. Brezhnev's proposal on concluding something in the nature of a nonaggression pact between the participants in the all-European conference."

The Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere, like Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's assessments of the prospects for concluding a Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and of the state of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, are now being studied by Western statesmen. In a statement on L.I. Brezhnev's speech a U.S. State Department spokesmar noted that the prospects for the possible speedy conclusion of a SALT-II agreement must give impetus to other talks in the arms limitation sphere. FRG Government spokesman, L. Boelling, told journalists in Bonn that "the Federal Government is prepared to examine with the utmost responsibility the foreign policy proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, when addressing voters on 2 March of this year."

One would like to hope that Western politicians will display a realistic attitude and will respond positively to the Soviet proposals, which supplement the land of the soviets' peace program. The arms race has assumed a truly global scale and has become a danger unprecedented in mankind's history. It hangs over every country, over all peoples, and over future generations. That is why it is necessary to strive together for a real breakthrough in the struggle for military detente and for an end to the unceasing arms buildup. It is time to bury the hatchet of war a little more deeply!

PRAVDA'S KORINONOV DISCUSSES SOCIALISM'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE

ID141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korinonov: "Socialism's Mission of Establishing Peace"]

[Text] People often talk about the "pages of history." Among the pages telling of the peoples' battles for social and national liberation and a bright future, a special place is occupied by the pages describing the struggle by the leading section of mankind to eliminate wars from the life of society. And this is natural: The sinister reflections of the charred ruins of war cast a gloomy light over the annals of history. American researchers Leo and Marion (Bressler), for instance, have calculated that since the year 3600 B.C. only 294 years have been peaceful on earth, and that throughout history 3.5 billion people have died in wars.

To lead mankind out of this bloody cycle and to build a society whose international principle, in Marx' words, "...will be PEACE since every people will have the same master--LABOR--that is the slogan with which the communist vanguard of the workers movement emerged into the arena of history.

Russian communists resolved this task in close fraternal alliance with the workers movement in all European countries. In a letter written to Swiss workers in spring 1917 before his return to his homeland, V.I. Lenin said prophetically: "Only the revolutionary proletariat of Russia AND ALL EUROPE, remaining true to internationalism, is capable of freeing mankind from the horrors of imperialist war!"

The Great October Socialist Revolution determined a new approach to the cause of saving the peoples from the source of war. A turning point appeared in mankind's destiny--a turn toward peace. But there was still a long way to go to reliable peace. The peoples had to pass through the horrors of World War II and experience the suffocation of the "cold war." In these complex trials the working masses acquired tremendous political experience, and above all the awareness that the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are the bastion of peace. The peoples of the world know: There is no sphere of international politics in which the CPSU and the Soviet state have not appeared in the most active way for the cause of freedom, progress and peace.

The new correlation of forces in the international arena has made it possible for the socialist countries to place the real resolution of the problem of curbing aggressors on the agenda.

At their conference in Moscow in November 1957 the communist and workers parties of socialist countries stated: "At the present time the forces of peace have grown to such an extent that there is a real possibility of averting war....communist parties regard the struggle for peace as their priority task. Together with all peace-loving forces, they will do everything in their power to avert war."

World development in the decades which have passed since that time has shown most convincingly that, with communists, words and deeds are one and the same. The struggle of the socialist community countries, communist and workers parties and all antiwar forces is steadily changing the course of international events in favor of the cause of peace and progress.

If the long-suffering European Continent is now living through the longest period of peaceful development in its history, tremendous credit here belongs to the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, their might and their active, consistent foreign policy.

Under the conditions of the changed correlation of forces the aggressive circles of imperialism have been forced to renounce previously used forms of struggle against socialism, particularly in Europe. Imperialist states have to accept the peaceful challenge of socialism. It was in this atmosphere that it was possible to hold the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Its Final Act enshrines the territorial and political realities which have been created in Europe as a result of the victory over fascism and subsequent development.

One manifestation of the reasonable approach on the part of bourgeois politicians now is the readiness to develop all-round, mutually advantageous ties with socialist countries. The time is past when they tried to carry out designs to "stifle" the communist movement.

Neither Western Europe nor the United States is faced with a "Soviet threat." Even in realistically minded bourgeois circles there is now a growing awareness that allegations of a "military threat from the USSR" are nothing more than a cover for a course pursuing the goal of foisting onto NATO states military programs which demand frankly astronomical appropriations taken from the taxpayers' pockets.

The socialist countries are convinced supporters of peaceful coexistence between states. But that is why they resolutely oppose those who encroach on the peaceful life of peoples.

And unfortunately there is no shortage of such attempts. Here is just one illustration. At the end of last year the Brookings Institution (United States) published the results of a study carried out by the institution of Washington's foreign policy acts over 30 years (1946-1975). It turned out that in these years American Armed Forces were used to support the U.S. Government's political aims 215 times. In 30 years, the report said, "American governments have used force, without going as far as war, an average of 7.2 times a year," and this includes 19 occasions when "threats to use strategic nuclear weapons were hinted at or voiced directly." U.S. naval ships have taken part in 177 such "acts," and land-based air forces were used on 103 occasions.

In the light of this it is becoming increasingly clear what restraint and genuinely iron persistence is required of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to insure that this imperialist "brinksmanship" does not cause the world to slide into the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Man's reason and states' policy must be aimed at averting war, and not at seeking more and more new ways of waging it--such is the position of the socialist community countries. "Human genius," the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow in November 1978 notes, "did not discover a great source of energy--nuclear energy--in order to destroy civilization with its help. The supreme wisdom today lies not in whipping up the arms race and intensifying the danger of nuclear catastrophe but in liberating mankind from the vast threat of a new war."

As is known, in 1976 the Warsaw Pact countries proposed that the states which participated in the Helsinki conference adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. But this was not to the liking of the imperialist nuclear maniacs. Seeking pretexts to reject this proposal, they started asserting that its adoption would make conventional war more likely. "...Then let us reach agreement," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on March 2 in his speech to voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms."

In other words, let us conclude something in the nature of a nonaggression pact between the participants in the all-European conference. I think this is fully in accordance with the spirit of Helsinki."

The USSR's important new initiative has been received with great interest by all who are really striving for peace.

However, the path to this desirable goal remains difficult. And the socialist countries' persistent effort to achieve progress in the sphere of restraining the arms race continue. It seems that the elaboration of the new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty has already entered the finishing straight. Conventions banning bacteriological weapons and the modification of the natural environment for military purposes have come into force. A certain strengthening of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is taking place. The UN General Assembly has approved Soviet proposals on security guarantees for nonnuclear states and on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of countries where there are no such weapons now. It is particularly important that the United Nations has called upon nuclear powers to begin talks on a complete end to the production of nuclear weapons and on reducing stockpiles. The USSR is prepared to begin such talks.

Major changes have taken place in recent years in the distribution of forces in Asia.

A tempered, unified Vietnam has emerged from the flames of war against the American aggressors. Laos and Kampuchea have embarked on the path of building a socialist life. Progressive transformations are being carried out in Revolutionary Afghanistan. All these countries have now become an important factor for peace. Great significance for the course of international events is attached to the further strengthening and development of the USSR's friendly relations with India.

At the same time, as a result of the Beijing leadership's betrayal of the cause of socialism, Maoist China has become a most serious threat to peace throughout the world. Very unfavorable consequences for the peoples' security stem from the fact that in the United States and certain West European countries influential circles are operating which in their anti-Soviet, anticommunist blindness are prepared to embark on the path of granting the Maoists weapons in order to "channel" their aggression in a direction which suits the West, without reckoning on the pernicious consequences such a policy will bring for the cause of universal peace.

It was in this atmosphere that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam was launched. And the destinies of peace are again being defended by the forces of socialism, progress and national independence. Socialist Vietnam is giving a fitting rebuff to the presumptuous aggressor. Beijing has been forced to announce the withdrawal of its forces from Vietnamese territory. On the side of Vietnam are the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, other peace-loving states, communist parties and all who value peace. Once again international solidarity has proved its effective force.

The struggle against the Beijing clique's adventure has shown that there are forces in Asia today capable of curbing aggression. The outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia has become even stronger. Real socialism has again proved that it is the factor which bars the path of adventurists.

The community of socialist states is making an increasingly graphic and indelible imprint on present-day international life. "Communism and peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "are the beacon by which, together with our friends and like-minded people, we chart our course toward tomorrow."

PRESS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET PUBLIC'S PEACE MOVEMENT HELD

Peace Committee Officials Speak

LD150303 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["Soviet People in the Struggle for Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--"The primary task of the peace-loving public circles is to rebuff the forces of reaction and militarism, which are escalating tensions in international relations. The Soviet Union will go on exerting efforts to make detente irreversible," it was stated by Yevgeniy Primakov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, at a press-conference here today devoted to the participation of Soviet public circles in the struggle for peace and international security. The pressmen were addressed by prominent Soviet public leaders, world renowned scientists--activists of the Soviet Peace Committee which was formed thirty years ago.

Oleg Kharkhardin, vice-chairman of the committee, approved on behalf of millions of Soviet people the decisions of the recently held Helsinki extraordinary conference in support of Vietnam. All-out mobilisation of public opinion in order to expose the criminal policy of China, dissemination of truthful and concrete testimony on China's expansionism and hegemonism, campaign against arms deliveries to China, material support to the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which has suffered from Beijing aggression, these and other actions will be taken with the vigorous participation of the Soviet people, he said.

Coming out actively for peace in the ranks of the peace champions are democratic religious circles, it was stated by Metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia Aleksiiy, one of the leaders of the European churches' conference. Christians residing in the USSR, just as all people of good-will, ardently support the recommendations of the all-European conference in Helsinki and are striving for their translation into reality.

The activities of the Soviet peace movement are financed by the Peace Fund, a mass public organisation. It was noted by Dmitriy Mamleyev, secretary of the fund's board. During the period of the fund's existence about seventy million Soviet citizens have made contributions to it. This money was spent on assistance to the patriots of Vietnam and Kampuchea, Angola and Mozambique, political prisoners of Chile and Palestinian refugees--victims of Israeli aggression.

Mikhail Kotov, executive secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee, recalled that the 28th anniversary of the law on defending peace, adopted in the Soviet Union, fell due on March 12. Under this law all war propaganda is punishable in the USSR as the gravest criminal offense. There was not a single case of the law's violation during the period that elapsed since it came into force. All the Soviet people are dedicated champions of world peace and security Mikhail Kotov said.

Academician Speaks

LD141358 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--"The motto of the Soviet peace movement--to defend peace is the matter for all and everybody. It is not accidental that this principle has been legislatively consolidated in the Constitution of the USSR, where peaceableness has been proclaimed as the main foreign policy principle of the Soviet state", said Academician Yuvgeniy Fedorov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

He spoke at a press conference here on participation of the Soviet public in the struggle for peace. The press conference was held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the world peace movement. Academician Fedorov recalled that the Soviet Peace Committee was formed in August 1949. It reflects the nation-wide character of the movement of the peace champions, participation in the struggle for peace of all social strata and groups of socialist society. Among its members there are world-known scientists, prominent public leaders, personalities prominent in culture and art, innovators of production. The committee maintains friendly contacts with national councils and peace committees of 118 countries. The ties are particularly close with peace organizations of socialist countries, they are held in the form of bilateral meetings and consultations, joint participation in all major public actions on most important problems of the present.

The Soviet peace champions, said Yevgeniy Fedorov, back all undertakings aimed at ending the arms race, at disarmament and detente, the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. More than 170 million Soviet people, practically all adult population of the country, put their signatures to the new Stockholm appeal in the course of a world-wide campaign in support of it. The initiative of the World Council of Peace on launching a wide movement of protest against the production and deployment of the neutron weapon in West European countries was broadly supported in the USSR.

The perfidious attack of the Chinese military on Socialist Vietnam, Yevgeniy Fedorov said, left not a single honest person, not a single sovereign state indifferent. Expressing the will of millions of peace champions, the Soviet Peace Committee denounced the Chinese aggressors. The Soviet Peace Committee called upon all anti-war public movements of most different political trends, all those who cherish the ideals of peace and freedom to raise their voice of protest against the Chinese invaders. Together with all peace-loving forces the Soviet people resolutely demand "hands off Vietnam", said Academician Fedorov.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS BOOK ON ZIONISM

LD131820 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0823 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 March--"The struggle against Zionism is a component part of the struggle against the ideology of imperialism and for the cause of peace, independence of peoples, democracy and socialism," writes the periodical MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. The third issue of the magazine publishes a review of the recently issued collected work of Soviet scientists and international affairs journalists, entitled "The Ideology and Practice of International Zionism (A Critical Analysis)." The authors of the monograph expose the Zionists' speculations on fictitious, false and demagogic theories about the "world Jewish nation," the "special nature" of Israeli society and state, and absence of the class struggle and conflicts in Israel, and so on and so forth.

They also reveal the essence of the expansionist, antipopular, chauvinist course of Israel's Zionist rulers, who have for many years been the faithful servants of U.S. imperialism. The book shows that one of the most important component parts of Zionism is racism, which imperialism has used in the past and uses now to keep peoples apart and maintain its domination.

"The book being reviewed," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN notes, "will doubtless make a significant contribution to the ideological struggle in the international arena. The book exposes the Zionist ruling circles of Israel and their imperialist patrons, who are not only the enemies of socialist ideology and the revolutionary and national liberation movement, but also the enemies of the Israeli people."

UNITED STATES

CONGRESS LEAVES ESSENCE OF U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS UNCHANGED

LD150618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1359 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 14, TASS--The U.S. Congress has ended its discussion of the governmental bill on the establishment of "new relations" with Taiwan. This discussion confirmed that Washington, in spite of the "normalization of relations" with Beijing, does not intend to give up Taiwan as its military-political bastion in the Far East.

First of all, the Senate and then the House of Representatives approved by a majority the bill which formally gives U.S.-Taiwan relations an "unofficial" status. The bill envisages the continuation of the whole complex of U.S.-Taiwan relations at the former level, thus confirming the thesis of "two Chinas" and maintaining the total domination of U.S. interests in Taiwan. Almost all the bilateral treaties and agreements will remain effective. Diplomatic representations of the two countries will remain in Washington and Taipei, although from now on they will not be called embassies.

Having confirmed in effect that it is nothing more than a purely formal "change of signboards" with little effect on the essence of relations between the United States and Taiwan, the Senate and the House of Representatives adopted a special amendment to the bill pointing out that "any armed attack on Taiwan will arouse the United States' serious concern." The U.S. administration is charged with the duty of maintaining the "capability" of defending the island "in case this becomes necessary."

The legislators also declared that it would be official U.S. policy to continue supplying "defensive armaments" to Taiwan, and that Taiwan would be supplied with all armaments and military equipment to the value of $850 million.

The press points to the fact that Beijing, which used to repeat tirelessly its "firm intention to reunite Taiwan with the homeland," is now as silent as the grave and has unreservedly accepted the concept of "two Chinas."

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN WELCOMES BREZHNEV REMARKS

LD121549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Washington, 8 March, TASS--A U.S. State Department spokesman made the following statement on the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the election meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug:

We have studied L.I. Brezhnev's speech attentively. We received positively the emphasis he placed on the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the forthcoming meeting with President J. Carter.

The State Department spokesman went on to note that the prospects for the possible speedy conclusion of a SALT agreement will give impetus to other talks in the sphere of arms limitation.

MORE ON PRC'S AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM

Aggression Continues

LD141335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Solidarity With Vietnam"]

[Text] A military conflagration has again been blazing on Vietnamese soil for approximately 1 month. The Chinese military's perfidious attack on a people who only recently secured their motherland's unification after upholding their independence has not left indifferent a single honest person in the world or a single sovereign state.

Vietnam has not flinched in the face of the military invasion by the latter-day claimants to supremacy in Asia and throughout the world. It rose courageously to the struggle and, displaying heroism, has inflicted grave moral and material losses on the enemy.

China's aggressive actions run counter to UN principles and flagrantly flout international law, posing a serious threat to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. They have elicited an angry protest from the world public. The peoples have seen that Beijing's aggression is the result of the policy of hegemonism and expansionism that China's rulers have been openly preaching with regard to Southeast Asia in general and Vietnam in particular. The desire to create tension and to struggle against detente and the ending of the arms race--a desire which the Maoists have elevated to a principle of their foreign policy--has developed into overt intervention against a neighboring socialist country. China's aggression is the logical continuation of the entire preceding line of Beijing, which is trying to assume the role of gendarme in Asia. This is why the planet's peoples have raised their powerful voice of solidarity with Vietnam, condemning the Chinese expansionists' bandit-like course.

The socialist countries, demonstrating the great force of fraternity with Vietnam, have voiced their resolute support for its just struggle against the Chinese aggressors. The builders of the new world hold up to shame Beijing's antisocialist, hegemonist policy.

Our people, loyal to the principles of internationalism, the Soviet Government statement reads, have been and remain alongside heroic Vietnam. The Soviet people demand an end to aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Like all the world's peoples, the working people of the land of the soviets expose Beijing's criminal policy and condemn the aggressors' actions.

"...The present Beijing rulers," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his election speech to voters, "have finally revealed to the whole world the perfidious, aggressive essence of the great-power, hegemonist policy that they are pursuing. Everyone sees now that precisely this policy poses the gravest threat to peace throughout the world. The danger of any form of complicity with this policy is now clearer than ever."

In beginning their military adventure the Chinese leaders reckoned that they would get away with it, since they sensed support for their aggressive course on the part of certain imperialist forces and the most bellicose circles. These forces would like to use the Maoists to slow down mankind's development along the path of peace and social progress. By using weapons against a socialist country China's rulers have openly shown that they have taken their place in the camp of reaction and war, reckoning on acquiring the latest weapons from the West's arsenals to realize their hegemonist designs. However, Beijing and its patrons have miscalculated: Having sown the wind of military adventure, the Chinese aggressors are reaping the whirlwind of universal condemnation.

The communist and workers parties have demonstrated fraternal solidarity with Vietnam. The planet's communists, the most staunch and consistent fighters for the working people's happiness, have once again shown their devotion to the ideals of peace and security and their determination to support the Vietnamese people's just cause with all their strength.

The alarm call "Hands Off Vietnam!" is resounding throughout the world these days. The work of the international extraordinary conference of solidarity with Vietnam continued for several days in Helsinki. Representatives of more than 100 countries and 30 international organizations and people of different views and convictions gathered there. Condemning China's aggression, they appealed to all peace-loving forces to launch a still mightier movement of international support for the Vietnamese people and to make the Chinese authorities cease their aggression, unconditionally withdraw their troops from Vietnam and strictly respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The conference participants urged that Chinese aggression be prevented from spreading to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Having come up against the peoples' unbending will and the Soviet Union's decisive warning and having taken sobering blows from the heroic Vietnamese people, the Chinese aggressors have begun maneuvering. They have announced the withdrawal of their troops from Vietnam. But these demogogic declarations do not ease the seriousness of the situation. Contrary to alluring statements about a troop withdrawal, which mask the Beijing leaders' true intentions, the aggressor's main forces are not leaving Vietnamese soil. Only individual rear units of insignificant size have been withdrawn beyond the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The interventionists are concentrating troops at individual points, continuing military operations, capturing border settlements and inflicting tremendous damage on the country.

Beijing's aggression is continuing. It has become a real threat to all of Southeast Asia. It is an act of international crime, for which its organizers carry full responsibility.

The Vietnamese people sense powerful support for their just struggle. The Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all the planet's progressive people are on their side. They demand an end to the aggression, the restoration of peace in Vietnam and the removal of the threat to its security and to the security of neighboring states.

The Beijing aggressors have already suffered a serious defeat, having revealed themselves to the international public as great-power hegemonists who disregard the peoples' opinion and threaten world peace. Today this angry warning to the Chinese expansionists is resounding still more resolutely in all countries: Hands off Socialist Vietnam:

Parallels Found in PRC Policy

LD091550 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["The Emperors Unmasked"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--As the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unfolds in time and space, the real meaning of the hypocritical statements made by the Beijing leaders to mask their policy of great-power hegemonism is becoming clear to the whole world, writes Askold Biryukov in the Soviet newspaper MOSCOW NEWS. People in both the West and the East who remember how the war was started in Europe by Nazi Germany and in Asia by militarist Japan, are now finding an amazing similarity between the way in which the present aggressor is trying to fool world public opinion and the way it was done in the past.

On February 18, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY announced over the radio that, in response to armed provocations by Vietnam, Chinese Armed Forces had "counterattacked". Oddly enough, on the same day ambassadors from the European countries were invited to the Chinese foreign policy department and told that the invasion of the SRV by Chinese troops was a "punishment" meted out to Vietnam for the role it supposedly plays in that region as an "Asian Cuba". On February 27 the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO ran an editorial in which it again wrote about the "forces" transition to a "counteroffensive with the aim of self-defence and counteraction (precisely as the Nazis did in Poland in 1939) against the armed forces of the Vietnamese aggressor".

"We do not want a single foot of Vietnamese land", declares this Beijing mouthpiece, at the same time as hordes of Huaqiao and Chinese soldiers are pushing deeper and deeper into Vietnamese territory, devouring every living thing in their path, like locusts.

When escalating its aggression, Beijing resorts to the same camouflage as Israel uses when attempting to hide its expansionist aims: The Chinese are now saying that their troops will not leave Vietnam until they have secured "safe borders" and the destiny of all the "disputed region" has been decided!

Of course, no amount of camouflage can hide what is now already clear to anyone who assesses the events without bias.

"China has massed a huge force--250,000 troops--and penetrated the territory of Vietnam by 40 kilometers", wrote the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN. "Therefore, China's assertions that its actions, when unleashing the border conclict, were only of a limited nature, are false. China's stand cannot be justified. The expansion of hostilities by China is a dangerous game".

Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, said that the only way to see Beijing's actions in Vietnam was an aggression, whilst Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the ruling Janata Party, declared at a press conference in Delhi that China was nothing but an expansionist power.

Meanwhile, observers who are keeping abreast of events do not exclude the possibility of the Chinese aggression spreading to other countries in Southeast Asia, particularly to Laos. They base their assumptions on the fact that Chinese troops are being concentrated at the point where the borders of the three countries meet and also on the fact that Huaqiao and Chinese agents have now become active in that area. The pro-Beijing newspaper MING PAO, which is published in Hong Kong, writes that the Chinese troops could use Laos territory to attack Vietnam from practically all sides, and the British DAILY MAIL reports that China is planning infiltration by well-armed guerrilla forces into Vietnam and Laos, particularly into regions where there are a lot of ethnic Chinese.

Everything suggests that the Beijing rulers, after making it up with Washington and Tokyo, found the present moment suitable for carrying out the thoughts of Mao Zedong back in 1965: "We must get Southeast Asia no matter what". As the Philippines DAILY EXPRESS stressed recently, by its invasion of Vietnam, China wants it to be known that Asia is its sphere of influence.

The aggression of China against Vietnam, writes the Indonesian MERDEKA, opens a new page in the fulfillment of the hegemonist aspirations of the Beijing leaders, who are obviously not reluctant to use arms to achieve their goals. Hegemonism, great power ambitions and adventurism are the main features of the Beijing leaders' policy, which leads to an aggravation of tensions and threatens world peace, concluded the newspaper.

Thus, no matter what ruse Beijing tries to present and no matter what propaganda methods it resorts to, its aggressive actions against Socialist Vietnam have made the world's nations, above all their neighbours in Asia, see the modern Beijing emperors in their true colours. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine wrote that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam undermined the carefully built-up image of China as a pragmatic and rational force working for peace and stability in Asia. Now feelings of scepticism, hate and also fear about China were beginning to be expressed all over Asia. The majority of the Asian countries are not sure, the magazine stressed, which way China will move next time.

The peoples of Asia condemn the criminal activities of the Beijing hegemonists and are drawing conclusions of their own out of the present situation. As Jagjivan Ram, Indian minister of defence, declared the other day in front of Indian servicemen, the experience of the past forces India to keep her troops in complete combat readiness in case any of her neighbours are mad enough to undertake some new venture. The ruling circles in Beijing will have to reap the harvest they have sown.

New PRC Underground Radio

LD131812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY today reported the existence of an underground Chinese radio station called "1 August," which is transmitting broadcasts condemning China's war of aggression against Vietnam. On 9 March this station broadcasted the text of one of the dazipao which have appeared in Beijing. In particular the author, who calls himself a former soldier, charges the Chinese leadership with playing up to the United States, saying that they are jointly waging a war against Vietnam. The radio broadcasts also stress that the recent concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Laos has the aim of opening a second front in Laos, and thus surrounding Vietnam.

Beijing's 'Perfidy,' Misinformation

LD141653 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10, 5-11 Mar 79 p 6 LD

[IZVESTIYA international commentator Vadim Kassis article under rubric "Hands Off Vietnam!": "Beijing Werewolves"]

[Excerpt] The Beijing leaders are seeking to conceal their perfidious actions with a smokescreen of lies and misinformation. Under the threat of the most "serious punishment" the population is forbidden to listen to broadcasts from foreign radio stations. A special system has been created for hanging up the "large character" wallposters. In the villages and cities people are forbidden to show interest in military operations. "There are signs," the United States' CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted, "that Beijing fears an outburst of criticism within the country against the war with Vietnam. A CCP Central Committee instruction bans all wallposters, meetings and demonstrations relating to this country [presumably Vietnam]. Some Chinese leaders in Beijing have also mentioned differences in the Chinese leadership over the Vietnam problem...."

Nonetheless foreign agencies are already carrying reports of numerous demonstrations by Chinese working people protesting the expansionist aspirations of the country's leaders, who have dug themselves in behind the red brick walls of the Zhongnanhai.

Attention is also drawn by the fact that the Beijing propagandists are exaggerating rumors of their "intention to hold talks." But it is also easy to see through this feint of Beijing's. [paragraph continues]

As the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT rightly notes, "this is a gesture familiar to the Indian people: It cannot fail to give rise to associations with the way the Chinese Government resorted to the same hypocritical trick following its aggression against India in 1962." Let us remind the reader that, as a result of the border conflict provoked by the then Chinese leaders, they actually cut off a solid chunk of territory from India and are occupying it to this day. As for the talks on this question, they can (and that is what is happening!) be put off from one year to the next while Chinese troops continue to occupy foreign lands.

The Chinese propagandists try equally to conceal these criminal actions from their own people and from the world public. The aggressor is as afraid of the truth as an owl is afraid of the light. The expansionists have, for instance, carefully kept quiet about the details of Deng Xiaoping's trip to Hanoi in 1965, when Deng suggested that the Vietnamese comrades abandon Soviet aid, by which means he wanted to split the consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and create a dispute between our two countries. Nothing came of it! The Vietnamese rejected these solicitations, stressing that this position contradicts the policy of international solidarity and the country's sovereignty.

In 1974 Beijing seized the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam and made unjustified claims with respect to other islands in this vast region. What for? To rule undividedly over the entire sea area. But what if you recall all the 2,000 acts of armed provocation committed by China in past years, if you recall the Chinese chauvinists' shameful slogan about "fighting the Americans to the last Vietnamese," if you recall the whole army of ethnic Chinese whom the Beijing leaders deceived into leaving Vietnam?!

History shows that the aggressor usually adopts the formula of "limited war" to conceal his true intentions. When it began the war against Vietnam, Johnson's administration used the same term of "limited war." It was in fact one of the most bloody, aggressive wars.

China is waging an active, criminal war against the Vietnamese people, with whom the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind are siding. Surely the angry voice of the peoples condemning the Beijing invaders attests that the honest people of the world will not tolerate new bloodshed?! Beijing's aggression is condemned and will be condemned because it has already led to the violation of the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and has seriously undermined peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Today I recall again and again my meeting with Comrade Ho Chi Minh in liberated Hanoi. He told us Soviet journalists of the Vietnamese people's laborious struggle of their heroic mothers who not only had to raise children but also had to stand with rifles alongside their husbands, of the joy of victory and the feeling of grief at the graves of the dead soldiers. But come what may, Ho Chi Minh said, there is nothing dearer to the Vietnamese than independence and freedom. It is for precisely these ideals that the people of this marvelous country are fighting and they will never stop halfway in this sacred struggle.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON PLIGHT OF MONGOLS IN PRC

LD141558 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["The Fate of Mongols in PRC"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--The Mongolian people living in the "Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia" have now a much harder life than under feudals.

In some places repressions border on genocide, writes the LITERARY GAZETTE in an article titled "The Fate of Mongols in the PRC". "The feudals used to oppress and rob the Mongols but they did not prohibit them to live on their land, to speak their language, and follow their traditions, the article says. The main concern of the emperors and their vice regents was to get as much gold as possible from the region and they did not care about the rest. The present Beijing authorities are tormenting the soul of the Mongols".

"There is one more thing. What has been happening to the Mongols and other non-Chinese nationalities in the PRC (there are 50 million people of non-Chinese nationalities there), is threatening not only them". It is now clear that a similar lot would befall any other Asian country if it found itself within the sphere of Chinese influence, the LITERARY GAZETTE goes on. This can be seen if only from the example of Kampuchea where the pro-Beijing leadership established a regime of mass terror, destroying over three million people. The experience of Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang and lately Kampuchea indicates that Maoist great-Han nationalism has gone even to greater lengths than the nationalism of the old Chinese bourgeoisie. It is bordering today on something almost indistinguishable from racism". China's bloody aggression against Vietnam shows once more that Beijing may take, sooner or later, similar actions against other peoples in this part of the world. The final goal of the Maoists' plan may be reduced, without any fear of exaggeration, to three words: "Asia for the Chinese". This slogan is never pronounced out loud but it constitutes the basic principle of China's foreign policy".

PRC EXPOSED AS NARCOTICS DEALER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW150457 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 14 Mar 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Dirty Trade"]

[Excerpts] The Malaysian Government recently decided to establish a narcotics department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a measure to step up the struggle against drug abuse and narcotics traffic.

Malaysia now faces a very serious problem of drug abuse. Official statistics set the number of narcotic addicts there at 210,000, mostly aged 25 or under. Similar problems also exist in other Southeast Asian countries. For example, drug abuse in Thailand has become a national disaster, with the number of narcotic addicts rising to nearly 600,000. China has been cited by experts as one of the factors aggravating the problem of drug abuse in various Southeast Asian countries and other parts of the world because of its efforts to continue its narcotics traffic. A Japanese journal estimated that almost half the narcotics experts pointed out that these Chinese provinces can provide more than 2,000 tons of opium a year.

Everyone is well aware of why China wants to engage in the narcotics business, which was described by the aforementioned Japanese journal as an important source of foreign exchange earnings. China's annual income in foreign exchange from the narcotics trade is estimated by experts at 1.5 billion U.S. dollars.

The continuing flow of narcotics into Southeast Asia has forced many governments there to take resolute measures against narcotics smugglers. Anyone found guilty of smuggling or selling narcotics in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia can be sentenced to death according to law. The Lao Government has also enacted a lw prohibiting the production and processing of narcotics anywhere in its territory. As a result of Burmese President U Ne Win's recent visit to Thailand, the two countries have agreed to expand their cooperation in curbing opium production in the Golden Triangle region. Not long ago, a large amount of narcotics was seized by concerned authorities in Bangkok. Similar seizures will be repeated in the future. Although the governments in Southeast Asian countries have taken resolute measures against drug abuse, we must note with regret that no significant progress has been made in the struggle against drug abuse and narcotics smuggling. As long as Beijing continues selling narcotics, it seems that no decisive battle can be won in the struggle against drug abuse and narcotics traffic.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST ALBANIAN CONSTITUTION MARKED

AU141844 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first Constitution of People's Albania was approved 33 years ago today. In connection with this, our observer writes:

This historic action was of great importance for the destinies of the Albanian people. As you know, the Constitution consecrated the victories of the Albanian workers which were achieved in the process of the national liberation struggle and in the first years following the country's liberation.

Soviet scientists devoted many works to that period in the life of the Albanian people. For example, the monograph by Dr of Historical Sciences Nina Smirnova, the book on social order of the People's Republic of Albania by (Nikolay Madenko) and a chapter in the 11th volume of world history compiled by the institutes of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This chapter determines, among other things, that at the time the Constitution was approved state power in Albania was firmly in the hands of the people. Nevertheless, the remnants of the exploitative classes declined to be reconciled to their defeat. These remnants, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties resulting from the consequences of the war and the low farm production in 1945, started the struggle against the people's regime, pinning their hope on intervention by the imperialist powers.

[Words indistinct] the elections for the constituent assembly took place which was to define further paths for the country's political, social and economic development and to approve the Constitution of Albania. In that complicated historic moment the fact that shortly before the constituent assembly elections the Soviet Union recognized the provisional Albanian Government and established diplomatic relations with it was of great importance for consolidating the people's regime in Albania and the country's international position. Albanian workers welcomed this decision which they appraised, and justly so, as a reflection of recognition of the merits of Albanian patriots in the war against fascism and as support for the just cause of the Albanian people.

The elections were won by the democratic front and the constituent assembly proclaimed Albania a people's republic and shortly after that it approved the Constitution. As the Albanian press frequently stressed at that time, the principal theses of the Constitution were drafted on the basis of the experience of Soviet legislation in conformity with the historical and national characteristics of Albania.

GIEREK MEETS WITH GROMYKO PRIOR TO LEAVING MOSCOW

LD141432 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 March, PAP--Before his departure from Moscow today PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek held a meeting with member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko to discuss some international issues of interest to both sides.

EMS CANNOT DISPEL DISSATISFACTION WITH SITUATION IN EEC

LD142236 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: A two-day session of the European Economic Community at the level of heads of state and government of the nine countries of the Common Market ended in Paris. After numerous delays and conflicts, countries of the EEC (except for Britain) agreed on the introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS). This system, as the participants in the session expect, must protect "minor Europe" against devastative monetary upheavals and diktat of the U.S. dollar.

But will these effects exist for long? The difficulties in launching the European Monetary System are a vivid but far from the only example of how delicate is the balance of forces determining the main line in the integration policy of the European Community. This is also seen from the tone of the speech of James Callaghan at the summit meeting. The British prime minister made it plain to his counterparts that he will demand revision of the terms of Britain's participation in the Common Market unless purchase prices of farm products suiting Britain are adopted. Some other participants in the Paris meeting expressed their silent agreement with London's opinion. This is actually a camouflaged criticism of the just adopted European Monetary System since one of its main functions within the community is to stimulate the working out of the single agrarian policy which remains to this day the insurmountable barrier to economic integration of the European Economic Community.

The announcement of the introduction of the European Monetary System could not dispel the atmosphere of dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the EEC. It is pointed out in the final communique of the Paris meeting that the economic situation of the EEC remains not very comforting in a number of questions. According to the latest data prepared by experts from the Brussels headquarters the rates of growth of industrial output in the Common Market countries did not surpass 2.3 percent in the past year. Metallurgy, shipbuilding and a number of other West European industries experience a deep crisis.

Though there are now about 6.5 million unemployed in the EEC countries, the leaders of "minor Europe" practically overlooked this having promised (for the umpteenth time) to "analyze" the measures that are needed in order to increase the level of employment.

Nothing new was achieved by the discussion of the economic relations with Japan. The EEC countries run a huge deficit in trade with Japan. It amounted to 6.4 billion dollars in 1978. The Paris meeting showed again how wide are the gaps in the structure of "minor Europe", the gaps that cannot be breached with monetary integration.

DUTCH REJECTION OF PROPOSED INQUIRY INTO LUNS' PAST SCORED

LD150838 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--The Dutch Government did not find it necessary to take any steps against its compatriot Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary general, in connection with the exposure of his Nazi past, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The Dutch parliament turned down by a majority vote the opposition's demand for an inquiry into Luns' participation in the National-Socialist movement.

"The Dutch antifascists, just as antifascists in other countries, can only regard such an amnesty as an insult to the memory of the victims of Hiterlism," the weekly writes. "This decision can hardly be welcomed by those who think it is indecent to have in such a high NATO position a man with such a past, and moreover a man who does not have enough courage to confess to his past activities which have been proved with documents now.

"But, on the other hand, we think that there is a good argument in favor of leaving Josef Luns alone and certainly keeping him as NATO secretary general. They in NATO would not be able to find another such odious figure."

CATHOLIC CHURCH DELEGATION VISITS TBILISI, MOSCOW

LD132025 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 13, TASS--The patriarch of Moscow and the whole of Russia, Pimen, today received at his residence Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, archbishop of Utrecht, and members of a Roman Catholic Church delegation he leads, and had a talk with him. Present at the talk was Chairman of the External Church Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchy, Metropolitan of Krutitskiy and Kolomna Yuvenaliy.

Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, stayed in the Soviet Union for a few days as guest of Catholicos-Patriarch of all Georgia Ilia the Second. He visited Tbilisi, the capital of the Georgia Soviet Socialist Republic, familiarised himself with Georgian church activities.

On March 14 Cardinal Willebrands and other members of the delegation are to leave Moscow.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO BEGIN USSR VISIT 29 MARCH

LD150004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2332 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--At the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, will pay an official working visit to the USSR starting 29 March.

BRIEFS

USSR-FRANCE AIR ROUTE--The chairman of the Soviet airline said that the Kiev-Paris air route will be open in April in cooperation with Air France. TU-154 aircraft will serve this route. The new air route will be the ninth regular route linking Soviet and French cities. Aeroflot and Air France are working on a long-term plan of bilateral cooperation. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD]

SOVIET COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

Does Not Solve Palestinian Issue

LD141830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter returned today to Washington from his week-long trip to the Near East, during which he applied his maximum efforts to the attainment of a separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Thus a further round of shuttle diplomacy between Cairo and Jerusalem has ended. So what are the results of the Carter mission?

To judge from his statement made on arrival in Washington, the main components of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty have now been defined. Without going into details of the text of the agreement Carter said that Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin will travel to Washington in the near future to sign the English language version of the treaty.

Meanwhile AFP reports that next week the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt will be signed by As-Sadat and Begin, in Arabic in Cairo and in Hebrew in Jerusalem.

At a session of the Israeli Knesset today the question of the conclusion of the treaty will be definitively decided. Begin said in an interview with journalists that he will offer his resignation if the Knesset turns down the treaty.

Meanwhile, according to a report from REUTER, Egyptian President as-Sadat has stated that he will be meeting members of the Egyptian parliament on Sunday, when the result of the vote in the Israeli Knesset will already be known.

So far, dispatches from news agencies do not elaborate any details, but as far as one can judge the treaty has not solved the Palestinian question. It is thus clear that U.S. President Carter's mission has not brought true peace to the Near East. Observers note that during his visit to the Near East mass protest demonstrations against U.S. policy, aimed at knocking together an American-Israeli-Egyptian military bloc in the Near East, occurred on the occupied Arab territories.

'Resolute Arab Protest'

LD141526 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] President Carter has completed his Middle East mission which was launched in an attempt to push through a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. Our observer Valentin Lapin comments:

The scenario of the mission bore a strong resemblance to the one used for the Camp David summit in September of last year. Just like on that occasion differences were again played up between President as-Sadat and the Israeli Prime Minister Begin. This was needed to create an impression that chances of an agreement were really unpredictable. President as-Sadat put a touch of drama on the whole thing by interrupting the talks and reportedly asking President Carter for a helicopter to take him back at once. But finally the Egyptian president did sign documents (?providing) the framework of his agreement with Begin.

President Carter's mission also had moments of drama when his aircraft was ordered on the runway several times so that the President could leave Jerusalem at once and return to Washington. But finally he went to Cairo where President as-Sadat accepted without a word the latest American proposals that had previously been modified by Prime Minister Begin. And this time again, just like on the previous occasion, Israel has the final say. The Israeli Cabinet will consider once again the final version of the treaty with Egypt.

This very complicated scenario for the separate talks is clearly designed to confuse world public opinion. Every effort is being made to prevent people from seeing that the treaty was actually made in Israel.

The alleged differences between As-Sadat and Begin are just a maneuver designed to hide the Egyptian surrender. But the actual nature of these maneuvers has long been exposed to the world. Few people now take seriously the differences between As-Sadat and Begin. They argue, for instance about a schedule for administrative autonomy for the Palestinians, but this autonomy itself has been invented by Begin to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory.

Most Arab observers agree that President Carter's mission has nothing in common with the tasks of a genuine settlement in the Middle East. The newspaper AL MADINAH, appearing in Saudi Arabia, says separate talks can never lead to peace, because they just ignore the Palestinian problem, the problem which lies at the root of the conflict.

Observers also note another dangerous aspect of the Carter mission. This consists in a blatant attempt to set up a military alliance between Egypt and Israel, and the Americans also want to increase their own military presence in that part of the world.

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasir 'Arafat, is quoted as saying that the As-Sadat regime is replacing the shah of Iran in his former capacity of a United States policeman in that region.

Senator Jackson said the United States should set its sights on the Middle East as a whole, and especially on oil-rich Saudi Arabia. And this is being done already, with United States warships steaming toward the Arabian shores. There are arms supplies to North Yemen and a group of 300 United States military advisers are going there too.

The newspaper AL-QABAS, appearing in Kuwait, says President Carter wants to put the Arabs between its 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and its 5th Fleet, which is being created in the Indian Ocean.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty is part and parcel of that sinister United States strategy. It hasn't yet been signed. The delay is probably a direct result of the resolute Arab protest against the separate deal and against the whole United States' policy in the Middle East.

'Capitulation' Blow to Arabs

LD150057 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] Only 2 days ago despondency prevailed in official U.S. quarters because of, according to the Western press, the failure of the peace mission of President Carter. The reason for this despondency was that great hopes for U.S. policy in the Middle East was pinned on Carter's visit.

Observers pointed out that what was involved too was the personal prestige of the U.S. President, who was one of the authors and initiators of the Camp David agreements. The Pentagon particularly expressed disappointment because it believed that establishment of a political-military alliance in the Middle East--for which the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement would be a prelude--would inaugurate suitable prospects for a tangible increase in the U.S. military presence in this important strategic and oil-rich region. The dagger for taking revenge on Iran was drawn; but suddenly all that was threatened with failure.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin presented conditions for the signing of the agreement. Their acceptance meant in fact Egypt's total surrender to the aggressors. But before leaving Israel, Carter took a last chance and suddenly stopped over in Cairo and conducted talks with President as-Sadat lasting 90 minutes.

It must be pointed out that the U.S. President avoided showing publicly at the last moment the subservience of his Egyptian colleague to the United States and its policy in the Middle East. He took every opportunity to point out that As-Sadat spoke on behalf of all the Arabs--according to his statement--and that Washington viewed him from this angle alone.

At this critical circumstance when the fate of U.S. policy in the Middle East and the very influence of the President were being determined, there was no time to exchange diplomatic courtesy. The discussion topic at the meeting between the two presidents is not yet fully known. But no sooner did Carter leave Egypt, than it was announced to the press that As-Sadat had accepted Begin's demand presented by Carter; thus giving the U.S. Presid an opportunity to save face.

The substance of Begin's demands is well known. It is summed up in the policy the occupation of the Arab territories for an unspecified period and in denying of the Palestinians to self-determination and to establishment of their indepen Begin's aim has no connection whatsoever with the establishment of a durable pea Middle East. He aims at firmly consolidating the fruits of Israeli aggression and permanently detaching Egypt from the rest of the Arab states so that it will gradual turn into an ally of the Americans and the Israelis. From this point As-Sadat's appr of Begin's new demands is but another very wrong capitulation that deals a blow not just to Egyptian interests, its sovereignty and pan-Arab dignity, but also to the entire Arab world. Such a step by the present Egyptian administration is very inconsistent because ample experience confirms that the capitulatory policy which President as-Sadat is pursuing, and which is meeting every encouragement from Washington, results in grave consequences for the Arabs.

One and a half years will soon lapse since the visit made by As-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem--the visit which became the starting point of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian administration. During that period Israel received modern American weapons valued at billions of dollars, the fact that enabled it to increase to a great degree its offensive power. Tel Aviv has built scores of armed Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories after expelling thousands and thousands of Arabs and Palestinians from their homes.

Recently Tel Aviv built a military and politcal base in south Lebanon. It always uses it to carry out punitive operations against the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese patriotic forces.

It is also being used for exerting pressures on the other Arab states. This is but very little of the fruits which Tel Aviv is receiving as a result of the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership. Cairo has accepted the separate deals, wagering on allying itself with Washington. But it is Washington and no one else that forces Egypt to continue its course on the path of capitulation and the course of continuing to harm pan-Arab dignity and betray Arab interests.

These facts confirm the vital truth of the resolutions adopted by the Arab states in Baghdad condemning the policy of separate deals and demanding the establishment of genuine and just peace on the basis of the removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

Soltan Commentary

LD142126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter returned to Washington today after his trip to Egypt and Israel. Our correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, reports from the U.S. capital:

Statements by officials and reports from journalists on the results of the visit conflict with one another--ranging from triumphant exclamations that the treaty will soon be signed to notes of skepticism. But the real question is not so much what progress the U.S. President and his team have succeeded in making toward the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal, but rather why all this is being undertaken. To give the United States the dominant role in the Near East, writes TIME magazine, the United States is working to turn Israel and Egypt into America's policemen and increasing its direct military presence in the Arab world. In gratitude for their acquiescence, Israel and Egypt have been promised colossal amounts of money to acquire the latest American weapons. It is reported that a military treaty is to be concluded between the United States and Israel, and that U.S. Air Force bases will be set up on the Sinai Peninsula and a U.S. Naval base in the Israeli port of Haifa.

Washington is also trying to consolidate itself in North Yemen, where American weapons--tanks, airplanes and missiles--for the grand total of $300 million, are now going, and where too the first mobile group of U.S. military experts have arrived. The United States is spreading a defensive military umbrella over Saudi Arabia. It intends to keep a permanent military squadron of its ships patrolling in the Indian Ocean, off the shores of the Arab countries. And Washington administration executives continue to state that, in order to protect Near East oil--or, in other words, to defend the interests of the American oil corporations--the United States is prepared even to contemplate the unleashing of a war, for which reason they are keeping at least three divisions ready. Officials in Washington unashamedly pass off the plans aimed at ensuring U.S. military control in the Near East to suppress the liberation movement of the Arab peoples as a policy for the peaceful settlement of the Near East problem.

Agreement 'Further Aggravates Situation'

LD150034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter today returned to the United States from his trip to Egypt and Israel.

At the last moment, when the entire American press had already predicted the failure of his mission, J. Carter managed ultimately to persuade President as-Sadat of Egypt to accept total capitulation.

During a meeting held at Cairo airport the Egyptian leader virtually accepted all the main conditions agreed between the U.S. President and Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Jersualem. Thus the way was cleared for finalizing the separate anti-Arab deal.

Although there has been no official announcement on the substance of As-Sadat's latest concessions, shortly after J. Carter flew out of Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali stated in an interview that Egypt had agreed to sell Sinai oil to Israel. As is known, not a single Arab country has until now supplied oil to Tel Aviv.

Commenting on the results of the Cairo meeting, the Washington POST notes that As-Sadat was forced to completely abandon all his originally stated aims. Carter secured Egypt's approval for all the points of the proposed treaty, writes the New York TIMES.

As known, during the previous rounds of separate talks the main aspects of the planned bilateral treaty were defined to Israel's desires. The partners in the deal completely ignored the legitimate demand of the Arab people of Palestine for freedom and independence, and in essence sanctioned the preservation of Israeli occupation of the Arab territories on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The Israeli side's only concession is reported to have been its agreement to permit Egyptian representatives into the Gaza Strip to participate in the election farce for local self-government bodies. Here, the Egyptian emissaries will be entrusted with the mission of seeking out among As-Sadat's local supporters figures who, within the framework of the puppet autonomy, would agree to the ignominious role of Israeli proteges.

The results of the meeting at Cairo airport were received with open satisfaction in Tel Aviv. Begin hurried to say that taking into account As-Sadat's new concessions the treaty with Egypt could be endorsed by the Israeli Knesset within a week. If this was not done, he added theatrically: I shall resign. The fact that the Israeli prime minister connected his political future with the question of the endorsement of the text of the treaty agreed by him testifies, as the American press points out, to the fact that the treaty fully meets the interests of Israel and his aims. This was confirmed today when the Israeli Government approved the draft of the treaty.

According to a MENA Egyptian news agency report, the sides have provided for the following procedure involving a stage-by-stage finalization of the treaty. First of all, at the end of this week or the beginning of next week in Washington, Carter, As-Sadat and Begin will sign the text of the treaty in English. Then, in Cairo, As-Sadat and Begin will sign the Arab text. And at the third stage in Jerusalem, the text will be signed in Hebrew.

A natural question arises--what price was paid for the deal? The price is the rejection by all its participants of a comprehensive Near East settlement. And although Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv are keeping quiet about this, this is the way even the American press tends to assess the separate settlement. The Washington POST recognizes that the treaty may trigger the outbreak of a new conflagration.

In this connection political observers draw attention to the fact that during the prolonged talks neither J. Carter nor As-Sadat uttered a word about the situation in southern Lebanon, where the Israeli military is methodically annihilating Palestinians, carrying out open genocide. It is characteristic that immediately after the U.S. President's departure from Jerusalem the Israeli Air Force hit Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

In the opinion of the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, this act must be seen as a demonstration of force by Israel on the completion of Carter's Near East mission. And if one takes all the above into consideration, one begins to understand the anxiety with which the Arab world is greeting the new Camp David.

The agreements reached in Cairo and Jerusalem make it clear that all thoughts of the head of the American administration during his Near East tour were directed toward strengthening the Israeli position. Washington understands that in strengthening Israel it is strengthening its own military-strategic positions in the area. The New York DAILY NEWS writes frankly that J. Carter's trip primarily pursued the aim of protecting the Near East interests of the United States.

The United States intends to use the Egyptian regime more actively too for this purpose, entrusting it with the role of local gendarme in the Arab world. By offering Cairo this role the United States wants to compensate As-Sadat for his complete capitulation in the separate deal with Israel, to encourage him to pursue further his political course hostile to Arab interest.

Egypt essentially has already begun to fulfill the duties of gendarme. Its troops were sent to the sultanate of Oman where they replaced Iranian soldiers, who for a number of years participated in the suppression of the national liberation movement in the Dhofar Province on the shah's orders. Reports have also appeared in the press that Egypt has sent units of special troops into North Yemen, thus intensifying tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

The United States is also actively using the Egyptian leaders to attract other conservative Arab regimes to implement its schemes. The transfer of military equipment and gear from Sudan to North Yemen has become known. At present 600 Sudanese servicemen have already arrived there. Journalistic circles are expressing the opinion that this decision was taken by Sudan under the influence of the Egyptian leadership.

All this leads to the further aggravation of the already explosively dangerous situation in the Near East, which arouses the enormous anxiety not only of the peoples of the Arab countries, but of other states directly bordering on this region.

A just and lasting peaceful settlement in the Near East can be obtained only within the framework of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Moreover, such a conference would not endorse a separate agreement, elaborated behind the backs of the Arab peoples, but would work out a comprehensive solution of the Near East problem, which would respond to the interests of all parties concerned.

Gerasimov on Egyptian Reaction

LD150052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports from Cairo. [read by announcer]

The news that a separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, under U.S. patronage, should soon be signed has not evoked wild rejoicing even in loyal government circles. And (?today) there is none of the loyal enthusiasm which raged on the pages of the local press immediately after the visit of President as-Sadat to Jerusalem and then after the signing of the agreement in Camp David. The contrast is strikingly clear. During the Near East trip of U.S. President Carter, which has just ended, the Egyptians distinctly felt that it was Egypt which was once more forced to make concessions.

The pressure was too evident for it to be hidden behind the high walls of the palaces where the talks took place. In the opinion of observers, the so-called American proposals which President Carter brought from Jerusalem to Cairo and which as-Sadat accepted, are in essence Israel's demands possibly slightly rephrased. Where are the propositions Cairo was insisting on in order to present the treaty to the Arab world as the beginning of an all-embracing settlement in the Near East? Where is the vaunted interconnection between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the granting of autonomy to the Arab population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip? All of this is somewhere in certain letters [nekiye pisma] which the sides may or may not exchange after the signing of the treaty. Moreover Israel has once more let it be understood that it does not intend to allow creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Another reason for alarm for the many politically active Egyptians is the protests in the Arab world. And the treaty which is to be signed in turn in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem remains what it always was in the eyes of the Arabs--a separate deal between Egypt and Israel under the patronage of the United States.

Orlov on Carter Mission

LD142352 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Although details of the new compromise, imposed upon Cairo and Tel aviv as a result of the pressure exerted by Washington in the course of the U.S. President's (?Middle East) "shuttle" mission have still not been announced, the news that has leaked into the press gives reason to believe that President as-Sadat was again [few words indistinct] make several steps back in the long process of capitulation to the demands of the opposite side. According to this information, as-Sadat made concessions in [words indistinct] is important for Tel Aviv, striving as it is to secure as quickly as possible "normal peaceful relations' with the victim of Israeli aggression. Egypt was also compelled to agree to sell oil to Israel.

As to Cairo itself, it was offered to rest content with an insignificant concession in the question of allowing Egyptians into the Gaza sector to hold so-called elections there to organs of local administration if the Arabs on the Western Bank of the Jordan River refuse to take part in the voting. This "concession", of course, cannot conceal the obvious fact that the separate deal is being effected behind the backs of the Arab people of Palestine, to the detriment of their vital interests.

The tripartite bargaining over the separate deal proceeded against the background of Washington's feverish efforts to restore its military-strategic positions, shaken by the downfall of the pro-American shah regime, which served devotedly the Pentagon's interests in the region. Precisely these days Washington staged a demonstration of military power in the Middle East.

The aircraft carrier "Constellation", several missile warships and submarines were sent to the shores of the Persian Gulf states. The warlike Senator Jackson demanded that all the Middle East and especially Saudi Arabia with its oil fields should be "targetted".

It is realised in the Arab world [words indistinct] persistence with which Washington is pushing through the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal is least of all explained by a desire to establish genuine peace in the Middle East. We have here an obvious desire to knock together with Egypt's and Israel's participation a bloc intended to safeguard U.S. military-strategic and economic interests, a bloc spearheaded against the national-liberation movements, against genuine independence of the Middle East countries.

USSR BASES IRAN ECONOMIC TIES ON EQUALITY, NONINTERFERENCE

LD141317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[N. Yakubov article: "Two Approaches; Iran and Problems of Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The development of events in Iran has revealed the true state of affairs with respect to imperialist interference in this country's affairs, particularly in the economic sphere. Iran's basic resource--oil--has long attracted the greedy gaze of Western monopolies. In the past 25 years the international oil consortium, 40 percent of whose shares belong to U.S. oil companies, have exported over 2.5 billion tons of oil from Iran. In 1977 alone, of 276.4 million tons of "black gold" extracted in the country, 243 million tons were exported, mainly to the United States, Japan, the West European countries, Israel and the Republic of South Africa. It is indicative that over 90 percent of the consumption of the Republic of South Africa and over half Israel's consumption was insured by Iranian oil.

The exploitation of Iran's natural resources was carried out in a predatory manner. The lion's share of Iran's oil revenue went into the pockets of the multinational monopolies in the form of payments for expensive armaments, profits from investments, high salaries for foreign specialists and so forth. In the last 5 years Iran bought military equipment and supplies worth approximately $20 billion.

Iran was becoming increasingly dependent on the West politically and economically. Thus in the period 1972 through 1976 private foreign capital investments in Iran increased fivefold.

In decades of plundering Iran's oil resources U.S., British and other Western companies displayed no interest in creating projects there which would strengthen economic independence and improve the people's living standard. Their enterprises, with a few exceptions, served merely as the basis for the more intensive exploitation of Iran's natural resources.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's national-religious opposition, noted: "The forces which plundered our oil resources forced us to buy arms from them, created military bases on our land and in their own selfish interests turned Iran into the region's gendarme." It was precisely imperialism which brought Iran to a state of economic and social crisis.

Soviet-Iranian relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation serve as a contrast to the imperialist states' approach. One of the first foreign policy documents of the Soviet Government addressed to Iran noted: "Russia's entire eastern policy will remain diametrically opposed to the eastern policy of the imperialist powers. Striving for the independent economic and political development of the eastern peoples and rendering them every support in this, Russia's people and the Soviet Government see their role and vocation in being the natural and selfless friends and allies of the peoples struggling for their full independent economic and political freedom."

The land of the soviets began to build its relations with Iran by breaking off the unequal treaties of tsarist Russia signed behind Iran's back and encroaching on its interests.

The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek in Iran monopoly concessions, superprofits or any property; moreover, in accordance with the 26 February 1921 treaty, the Soviet Union voluntarily and freely handed over to Iran many enterprises, mining, oil and road concessions which formerly belonged to tsarist Russia. The total value of the property which the Soviet Government handed over to the Iranian people was about 600 million gold rubles, an enormous sum for those times.

Economic cooperation between the USSR and Iran began in the twenties when our country's potential was extremely limited and when, after the civil war, our country was itself experiencing great difficulties. The Soviet Union's consistent course toward the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with Iran in the sixties and particularly later led to the establishment of broad mutually advantageous economic relations between our countries.

The Esfahan metallurgical plant, whose first phase, with a capacity of 550,000 tons of steel a year, was commissioned in 1973, was the largest project of Soviet-Iranian cooperation. This project is to this day the country's only ferrous metallurgy enterprise with a full production cycle and is Iran's largest enterprise in terms of the number of workers and employees employed (over 10,000). In 1977 the plant provided almost 100 percent of the pig iron and 73 percent of the steel produced in the country and made it possible to save up to $200 million a year in foreign currency by reducing imports. Work to almost quadruple the combine's capacity--to 1.9 million tons of steel a year--is now nearing completion.

Our country's proximity opens up great prospects in mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of the joint use of the waters of border rivers. Therefore one of the priority projects over these years has been the construction of the Araks border river hydraulic complex, of great significance for the economic development of the regions of Iran and Soviet Union adjacent to the river. With the commissioning of this complex an opportunity emerged for obtaining additional electricity, irrigating about 60,000 hectares of fertile land in the Mugan steppe and increasing cotton sowings in Iran.

Soviet economic and technical aid is also rendered in developing the Iranian machine-building and power industries, the industrial basis of housing construction, geological prospecting work and other spheres.

In all about 150 projects have been or are being constructed in Iran with USSR participation. About 100,000 skilled Iranian workers and technicians have been trained at these projects and at training centers and technical colleges created with the Soviet Union's assistance.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation accords with Iran's national interests and effectively promotes the consolidation of the country's economy. From the very first the enterprises created with Soviet assistance belong completely to the Iranian people and are not an instrument of exploitation of Iran's manpower and natural resources, as is the case with the Western monopolies.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the sphere of gas is an example of how the country's national resources are used for the consolidation of its economic independence. Deliveries to the Soviet Union of by-product gas, which is still being burnt off in large quantities, are advantageous to Iran. Receipts from its sale go to pay for Soviet services in constructing important projects.

While the Western and above all the U.S. monopolies regard Iran as a subject of exploitation, a source of superprofits, a supplier of a very important raw material--oil--and is a military-strategic outpost on the border with the USSR, the Soviet Union builds its relations with Iran on the basis of equality and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. As a component part of interstate relations, Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation makes an important contribution to the consolidation of Iran's economic independence and the development of trust between two neighboring countries with different sociopolitical systems. The Soviet Union will continue to be ready to maintain and develop these good relations which have taken shape over the decades.

MOSCOW PERSIAN REPORTS TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT

TA130826 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Reports from Tehran say the Iranian Tudeh Party issued a statement on the occasion of the beginning of its open activities. In this statement, which was published in AYENDEGAN newspaper, it is said the tyranical regime of the shah, which declared the Tudeh Party illegal for the benefit of imperialism and reaction, was overthrown as a result of a revolution by the masses. During its 37-year history the Tudeh Party has been openly active for only 7 years. During all that time it has struggled against fascism, U.S. and British neocolonialism antinational activities of the shah and his circle, feudalism, agents of imperialism in Iran, and for national independence, democracy, and social progress. The statement continues that during the shah's black rule thousands of active members of the Tudeh Party were imprisoned, tortured, and executed, and many more were forced to emigrate. But also during this period the Tudeh Party, as the party of the working class, did not end its struggle and had an important share in the victory of the people's revolution. This party declares its support for Ayatollah Khomeyni and calls for the unity of all participants in the present revolutionary movement regardless of their ideological, political, and philosophical beliefs, which is the main requisite for attaining the aims of the masses' revolution.

SANJABI INTERVIEW BROADCAST BY MOSCOW PERSIAN

TA121401 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Karim Sanjabi, Iran's foreign minister said in an interview with LE MONDE published in Paris that Iran would like to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and will not be a base for aggression or hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union.

Karim Sanjabi said we now have very broad relations with the Soviet Union and we want to increase our cultural relations. According to LE MONDE the foreign minister explained the main points of Iran's foreign policy and said for a long time Iran was under the influence of the imperialists. Nonalinement and independence will be the main aims of our new foreign policy.

All international agreements and treaties which were signed without consideration for equal benefits and rights will be abrogated. Karim Sanjabi said although Iran has still not considered joining the nonalined movement, we intend to leave CENTO which brought no gains to our country whatsoever.

Iran's foreign minister said the Persian Gulf is a region of vital interest to the coastal states. The new regime, unlike the old regime, will not be a gendarme for this part of the world, especially in the Horn of Africa. The policy which Iran will pursue in the Persian Gulf will be similar to that of Iraq. Karim Sanjabi said we will not allow a foreign country to use oil as a pretext to interfere in our affairs or to threaten the independent policy that we intend to follow. In this connection, the Iranian foreign minister said relations with the U.S., which were based on inequality, will be reviewed. Karim Sanjabi said Iran will recall its forces from Oman, who were sent there by the shah to fight against the opponents of the reactionary regime there.

Replying to a question on the situation in the Near East the Iranian foreign minister said we are enemies of Zionism which trampled human rights, including those of Palestinian Arabs, and which pursued an aggressive policy against the Arab countries and performed criminal acts against international law. If necessary Iran can help the Arabs materially. The Arabs can also hope for our moral support. Karim Sanjabi said Iran has ended the delivery of oil to Israel and has confiscated all Israel's assets in the country. At the end of the interview the Iranian foreign minister said that Iran will support all the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who struggle for national independence and progress.

GLUKHOV COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN YEMEN

LD151215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Glukhov under the rubric 'Commentator's Column': "More Interference"]

[Text] The other day Washington decided to deliver large consignments of American weapons to North Yemen--aircraft, tanks, armored transports and also ammunition, worth around $400 million in all. Some of these arms have already been airlifted to San'a'. Moreover, the aircraft carrier Constellation is bound for the shores of the Arabian Sea to augment U.S. warships already there.

The U.S. actions are clearly intended to exacerbate the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula at a time when efforts are being made under the auspices of the Arab League to solve peacefully the conflict that has recently arisen between the two Yemeni states--the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The deliberate fueling of internecine strife on the Arabian Peninsula and the desire to embroil other Arab countries is aimed at distracting their attention from the Egyptian-Israeli deal in preparation and at weakening the Arabs' solidarity in the face of Tel Aviv's attempts to implement its aggressive and expansionist plans.

The Pentagon is using the events in the south of the Arabian Peninsula as a pretext for stepping up interference in Near East affairs and for translating into practice the plans for "expanding the military presence" in this part of the world, as put forward recently by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger.

There are other facts which point in the same direction. It has become known that Israel plans to hand over to the United States its military bases constructed on occupied Egyptian territory. Tel Aviv also proposes to use the Israeli port of Haifa as the main base for the U.S. 6th Fleet.

By all appearances, Washington is prepared to resort to a gunboat policy to pressure those countries on the Arabian Peninsula which have refused to approve the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty being prepared under the aegis of the United States. It is no accident that threats against a number of Arab states are leaping from the pages of American papers.

This is the accompaniment for the U.S. President's current "shuttle" trip to the Near East. It is becoming increasingly obvious to the Arab and world public that the true essence of the American version of a Near East "settlement" is not concern for a just peace but the strengthening of the weakened positions of American imperialism there.

U.S. ACTION IN GULF REFLECT WISH TO POLICE AREA

LD150233 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, Vladimir Bolshakov looks at the Pentagon's military preparations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean:

There has been a fast U.S. buildup in the gulf. A force of warships has come from the Mediterranean and the aircraft carrier Constellation has come from the U.S. Naval Base in the Philippines. The United States is also delivering military aircraft and weaponry to the gulf area and the State Department says it intends to send servicemen.

The administration tries to give the impression these military preparations have to do with the latest developments in the region--for one, the conflict between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. But, in fact, the Pentagon has long been trying to set up a new task force in this part of the world.

The New York TIMES says that since Defense Secretary Brown visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, Pentagon officials have pressed the White House to increase U.S. involvement in the gulf and the rest of the Middle East, largely because of the upheaval in Iran and the concern about instability in the area.

The spokesman in Congress for the military-industrial complex has been quick to support this pressure. Senator Henry Jackson has called for the formation of an alliance of Middle East states under the aegis of the United States to protect the gulf oil countries. The senator said it was time to stop repeating that America could not [word indistinct] the world. A navy official put the credo of the hawks in more exact words when he said: We want to show the flag to assure these countries that we need them and will protect them. Yet the states of the region have not applied to the United States for protection. Instead, there have been protests against the American naval buildup in the Indian Ocean and gulf and Iran and Pakistan have demonstratively pulled out of the military alliance known as the Central Treaty Organization, CENTO.

Pentagon officials say the new fleet of ships in the Indian Ocean would include an aircraft carrier, destroyers, (?amphibious) assault ships carrying helicopters and support ships, all to be taken from the 6th and 7th fleets. There are also plans to enlarge the base at Diego Garcia, which the New York TIMES says has in recent years been converted to a naval and air support facility that includes berthing for aircraft carriers. One idea is to add to the weaponry already there antisubmarine patrol planes armed with missiles.

It is also reported the Pentagon has informed Australia it is about to modernize its naval facility at Cockburn Sound in western Australia. This base is connected with the United States warships operating in the Indian Ocean. Further, the United States hopes to get an air base at Ezion, in the Sinai, and a port at Sharm el Sheikh, on the Red Sea. Israel has offered both. Both are situated on occupied Arab land.

The Pentagon's so-called line of defense from the Sinai through the Persian Gulf and Diego Garcia to Australia has nothing to do with defense, of course. The moves to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean simply reflect a wish to police the region.

OMAN GIVES U.S. WARSHIPS RIGHT TO CALL AT ITS PORTS

LD142344 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 14, TASS--Washington strategists assign an important role to the reactionary regime of the Oman Sultan Qabus in the implementation of their imperialist designs in the Middle East. Pressured by the U.S. ruling circles, Oman has agreed to give U.S. warships the right to call at its ports and to preferential servicing there. [word indistinct] was announced by Zawawi, state minister for foreign affairs of Oman, in an interview to the Kuwait newspaper AL-QABAS.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ABU DHABI OAPEC MEETING

LD101616 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[(Andrey Kornif) commentary: "The Lesson of the Abu Dhabi Conference"]

[Text] The first Arab conference on energy has been held in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the UAE. It was held at the initiative of the Arab oil exporting countries, OAPEC, which produce about half the world's oil. The task of the conference was to lay down the Arab oil strategy. The fact that the conference was held has created great interest, not only in the Middle East. Suffice it to say that more than 300 representatives of various international organizations took part in it.

One must admit that the first days of the conference justified the hopes pinned on it, primarily because the topics discussed went beyond technical issues related to oil and covered the main social, economic and political aspects of the activity of OAPEC members. The participants strongly criticized the middleman's role of the international oil monopolies. The matter is confined to the fact that the majority of Arab oil producers have imposed complete supervision on oil production. Under pressure of the move of developing independent countries to reach complete supervision of the exploitation of their natural resources, international oil companies were forced to transfer the focus of their neocolonialist exploitation from the field of production to the distribution and transportation of crude oil.

The oil monopolies buy oil from the producers and then sell it at much higher prices to other consumers. This way, that is through the suspect middleman system, they make billions in profit.

Participants at the Abu Dhabi conference expressed appreciation of the actions of the new Iranian leadership, which a few days ago announced its decision to stop the oil monopolies' acting as middlemen--including British Petroleum, Shell and Compagnie Francaise de Petrole--to sell it directly to the consumers. Many speakers proved with the aid of figures the need and even the existence of an actual capability to wage a new attack against oil neocolonialism. The policy of fixing oil prices will serve Arab oil producers for many years as a secure means of protection against the intrigues of the oil companies.

It must be said that participants in the conference [word indistinct] before meeting of the OPEC meeting planned for 26 March. It is expected that the question of drawing up the price policy of the organization will top the discussions. During the conference the Iraqi delegate 'Abd al-Amir al-'Anbari pointed to the need to fix a flexible oil prices system, keeping in mind that those prices are in line with the fluctuations in su supply and demand witnessed by the free market, whether they occur for a long or short period. Add to this that those prices are not related to the long-term agreement signed by OPEC members with others for the supply of oil. Al-'Anbari said that the flexible price system will deprive the oil monopolies of the possibility of making profits through speculation on the free oil market as was the case when the export of Iranian oil came to a halt.

This attitude to price fixing is being practiced by Libya, Qatar, Kuwait and other countries which have raised the price of their oil inthe free market. The lesson of Abu Dhabi is that oil producers think not only about the [word indistinct] of their natural resources but also about the future of those resources. Therefore, this active exchange of views raised the issue of the rational use of the energy source. Here we must mention what 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzalah, assistant secretary general of the Arab League for Economic Affairs said: If we take into consideration the growing demand for oil in the capitalist market without all the other considerations, oilfields in the Arab world would dry up in 25 years. Participants called for the use of oil revenues as an important means of economic development. Finally, the conference showed that oil remains not only an economic weapon but also a political weapon for the Arabs. UAE Oil Minister al-'Utaybah said that the issue of supplying the international market should be directly linked to solving the Palestine problem and bringing about the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories including East Jerusalem. He pointed out that peace and stability in the Middle East cannot be achieved without solving this problem, and without stability the steady export of oil cannot be guaranteed.

GENERAL HAIG ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

LD142349 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] General Haig, supreme commander of allied armed forces in Europe, has arrived in Ankara. The visit was not announced beforehand. According to foreign news agencies, General Haig intends to meet with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. The NATO leadership's interest in Turkey is based on its appraisal of Turkey as an important element in the southeastern flank of the aggressive NATO organization. Observers believe that Haig's visit to Ankara indicates the NATO warmongers' increase interest in Turkey following the toppling of the shah's pro-West regime in Iran.

U.S. DESIRE TO PUT 'SPY BASES' IN TURKEY SCORED

LD150816 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Commentary from "Soviet and World Events" program: "The United States Is Putting Pressure on Turkey Again"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as the Washington correspondent of AFP reports, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has demanded that the U.S. monitoring bases that were previously in Iran should now be placed in Turkey.

Senator Robert Byrd thinks like a true businessman. That is to say, he is saying in effect: We are giving you money; you in turn should provide room for our installations.

The fact that reports by Turkish and foreign press organs about the possibility of the establishment of U.S. listening posts in Turkey are very often denied by officials in Turkey does not faze the American senator. Turkey's unwillingness to have U.S. spy equipment installed on its territory is understandable. The Turkish Government is exerting considerable effort to develop its good neighborly relations, based on reciprocal trust, with the Soviet Union and other countries in the region. Sensible Turkish citizens are well aware that making concessions to U.S. pressures can constitute a serious obstacle to the development of these relations. As is known, in the political document signed between the Soviet Union and Turkey the two countries have stated their determination not to allow the use of their territory for aggression and subversive activities against other countries. Reports on the possibility of the establishment of U.S. spy bases in Turkey have aroused concern in Arab countries. For example, the Lebanese paper (?AL-QA'IDAH) writes that the United States is studying the possibility of installing electronic spy bases on Turkish territory in view of the fact that the CIA and the Pentagon have lost their (?bases) in Iran. The Turkish people, as often pointed out by Turkish leaders, are determined to strengthen peace and develop friendly cooperation based on equal rights with neighboring countries. The U.S. desire to create new spy centers on Turkish territory runs counter to this desire of millions of peace-loving Turks and to the desire for peace and friendship of the peoples of the whole region.

GUARDIAN SAYS UK SPYING ON USSR FROM CYPRUS FOR U.S.

LD141824 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] London, March 14, TASS--U.S. intelligence services use British observation posts and air bases in Cyprus in order to collect espionage information about the Soviet Union with the use of electronic equipment, THE GUARDIAN writes today. A direct communications channel was established recently between the British Defence Ministry and Washington to refer this data to Washington sooner. After the United States lost eavesdropping posts in the territory of Iran, the United States relegated [as received] to Britain the duties of spying over the USSR with the use of electronics. The press reports that U.S. spy planes U-2 and CP-71 make flights from British military bases in Cyprus.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN, RHODESIAN AIR ATTACKS REPORTED

Attack on Namibian Camp

LD141334 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 14, TASS--The South African military today committed a new attack on a Namibian refugee camp situated on the territory of sovereign Angola. Planes and troops of the South African Army dealt blows at the camp simultaneously from the air and on the ground.

Only recently the South African military perpetrated a bandit raid deep into the territory of Angola. Hundreds of civilians, including women and children, were killed. By such acts of aggression the Pretoria authorities hope to weaken the liberation struggle by the people of Namibia against the South African occupationists and at the same to compel the "frontline" states to discontinue their support of the just struggle by the peoples in the south of the continent against racist regimes.

Angolan Communique

LD142147 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["Communique of the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola"--TASS headline]

[Text] Luanda, March 14, TASS--The national radio of the People's Republic of Angola broadcast today a communique of the Angolan Ministry of Defence on armed provocations perpetrated by the racialists of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola in the period from March 8 to 13 of this year.

The communique points out that during this period South African warplanes of the "Mirage-3" type regularly violated the air space of the People's Republic of Angola, carrying out reconnaissance flights over the southern localities. There are killed and wounded among the peaceful population. Heavy material damage has been inflicted upon civilian objectives.

In the same period, South African ground forces under cover of "Puma" helicopters launched several raids into the country to distances of up to 17 kilometres from the border. On March 11 motorised infantry units of the Republic of South Africa crossed the border of Angola in the district of Sana de Secongue, on March 13--in the district of Calueque.

Units of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola, the communique says, rebuffed these inroads of the South African racialists. The document stresses that these actions of the South African racialists against independent Angola were undertaken with the knowledge and active backing of Western countries.

The document solidarises with the peoples of Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa and Vietnam, which are waging a struggle for their freedom and independence.

The communique of the Defence Ministry calls on the Angolan people to remain vigilant and prepared to administer a resolute rebuff to any aggressive actions on the part of the racialist regimes of southern Africa.

Rhodesia Uses S. African Planes

LD142204 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 14, TASS--Rhodesian military aircraft again appeared in Mozambique's skies today. As a result of a repeated raid on the town of Chokve in Gaza Province, 16 people were killed and 7 severely wounded. An announcement by the General Staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique says the Rhodesian military once again used South African jet fighter-bombers of the Mirage type.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES CONGOLESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD081832 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 8, TASS--Revolutionary Ethiopia comes out for the establishment of close ties with all peace-loving peoples, governments and movements that struggle for freedom, justice and equality, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, said here. When receiving J.-P. Nono, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour who delivered to him a personal message from the head of the Congolese state, he said an alliance of these forces is necessary to prevent international imperialism from attempting to undermine revolutionary and democratic movements in the hope of perpetuating the exploitation of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Mengistu Haile Mariam said the Ethiopian people is now setting about a historic nation-wide campaign the aim of which is to do away forever with the country's economic lagging behind. The People's Republic of the Congo and the Congolese Party of Labour, J.-P. Nono said, fully support the consistent anti-imperialist stand of Ethiopia. The Congolese people will continue to strengthen friendship with the Ethiopian people and together with them wage a resolute struggle against common class enemies.

MENGISTU'S SPEECH ON IMPROVING ETHIOPIA'S ECONOMY

LD141000 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 14, TASS--The Ethiopian working people are bound to exert the utmost efforts to put into life the objectives outlined by the National Revolutionary Campaign of Development. This will make it possible to overcome economic backwardness in a brief period of time and create a strong foundation for socialist construction, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. Speaking at a meeting in the Sidamo Province, southwestern part of the country, he stressed great significance of boosting agricultural production for the Ethiopian economy, the need of expanding the cultivated land area, increasing labour productivity and improving provision of farms with modern equipment. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia has emphasize that the revolutionary government will give all-round assistance in solution of the pressing tasks of development of the country's economy.

BREZHNEV GREETS RWANDAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD140826 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 13, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to President of the Republic of Rwanda Major General Juvenhal Habyarimana, congratulating him on his election to the post of head of the Rwanda state. In his response cable, the president of the Republic of Rwanda expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed to the friendly Soviet people his best wishes of happiness and prosperity. The cable expresses confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Rwanda.

KOSYGIN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA, RETURNS HOME

Delhi Radio-TV Speech

BK141640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1454 GMT 14 Mar 79 BK

[14 March speech by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin over All-India Radio and Delhi television--in Russian with superimposed English translation--presumably recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, All-India Radio and Television have very kindly invited me to speak on tonight's program. I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you all, to the entire great people of India, hundreds of millions of men and women from Kashmir to Kerala and from Maharashtra to Assam, most heartfelt greetings from the 250 million Soviet people and their sincere wishes for peace, well-being and happiness. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our Communist Party and president of the USSR, has asked me to convey his friendly greetings and best wishes tothe people of India.

Soviet-Indian friendship is a result of immense efforts not only by the leaders and the governments of the two countries but also by their people. It is the fruits of their close cooperation and continuous contacts of the identity of many of their vital interests [sentence as heard]. This has been facilitated by certain features which are in the nature of the people of India and the Soviet Union and in their past histories. Both India and the Soviet Union are inhabited by many nationalities, which makes the history of our two countries richer in content and at the same time demands greater attention toward the national peculiarity of people in the process of social and economic development. We in the Soviet Union have found a solution to that problem by bringing together the interests of peoples of all nationalities inhabiting our country within a single socialist state where all nations are completely equal.

When our two countries expand their cooperation in any field, be it such an important sphere of contemporary life as international affairs, or economy, science or health, education or arts, they are not only guided for the benefit of their own people but are contributing greatly to the developments of international relations on the basis of the principles of equality, justice and peaceful coexistence.

Our visit to India at the invitation of the prime minister of India, esteemed Mr Desai, is also dedicated to the further consolidation of the friendship between India and the Soviet Union and to promoting cooperation between us to the good of our people and peace.

Now that this visit is nearing its conclusion, I would like to speak briefly about what we think is the most important thing about our stay in India and about our most vivid impression and some thoughts that is has evoked. What is the most essential is undoubtedly the meetings we had in the course of these days with the president of India, Mr Reddy, the vice president, Mr Jatti, and the talks with the prime minister, Mr Desai, with the deputy prime ministers and other members of the Government of India. It is not for the first time that Soviet and Indian leaders have met. Accordingly, as a reflection of the high degree of mutual understanding achieved in our relations, both sides expressed at the talks the desire to discuss the issues in concrete terms and in a constructive spirit so that agreements reached could be of practical significance. That refers both to international issues and to matters of our bilateral relations and had a significance in the light of the recent developments in the world, some of which have caused grave alarm.

Naturally, in the first place it pertains to the situation brought about by China's attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Through their aggression the Chinese leaders wanted to make a show of force and intimidate Vietnam and other Asian countries; but it has backfired.

The adventurism as well as complete insolvency and futility of the Chinese policy is now clear to one and all. It is no accident that Beijing is seeking a way out by resorting to lies, trying to deceive the world public and to ward off its indignation by declaring that it is withdrawing its troops from Vietnam while in fact it is consolidating its hold on Vietnamese soil and continues its intervention. The efforts of all the peace-loving countries must be directed at putting an end to Chinese aggression. That means an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territories of Vietnam.

The result of the Soviet-Indian talks will be recorded in a joint statement to be published following our departure. Without going into details I would only say that the proximity of the external policies of the Soviet Union and India is clearly manifest in the assessment of the international situation. It is seen in the readiness of our two countries to work together for strengthening peace, eliminating hotbeds of war and for ending the arms race. As for the Soviet Union, its desire to cooperate with India logically follows from the general line of the external and internal policies pursued by our Communist Party and by the Soviet Government. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently said that this policy is one of promoting our economic development and improving the life of the working people, perfecting socialist democracy and strengthening the fraternal friendship of all nations and nationalities of our motherland, strengthening the defense potential of the land of the soviets and insuring world peace and international security.

The Soviet Union has a powerful economic as well as scientific and technical base. It produces one-fifth of the world's industrial output. Our country devotes all its might to the cause of peace. That is self-evident because of our [words indistinct] provide national income is directly used to raise the people's well-being. Real income of the Soviet people doubled approximately every 15 years. The current 5-year plan alone provides for wage increases to 31 million people. At the same time prices for basic consumer goods remained stable in the Soviet Union. In the last 5 years alone the state provided new housing for 54 million people. The policy aimed at raising further the people's well-being has been clearly reflected in the new Constitution of the Soviet Union adopted in 1977 which considerably enriched and expanded socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens. The right to work, housing, education, the right to rest as well as to material security and many other rights are not only recorded in the text of the fundamental law but are reliably guaranteed by the Soviet state in practice. It is natural that the state which undertakes such an extensive program of people's well-being is fundamentally interested in preserving peace as well as in peaceful cooperation with other people.

Here in India we had an opportunity to witness practical results of such cooperation. We have visited a new industrial center of your country--Ranchi--which is already playing and will undoubtedly play in the future an important role in India's economic development. Our tour of the heavy engineering plant, built in cooperation with the Soviet Union, testifies to India's rapid advance along the road of economic and technical progress. The real driving force behind this progress is the growing working class of India and its highly skilled specialists. We shall never forget our meetings with the Indian workers, engineers, technicians and scientists. These meetings are the best evidence that the life and struggle for the people of India waged by Tilak, Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and by hundreds and thousands of Indian patriots has yielded results of which every Indian is legitimately proud today.

At the Anand cooperative dairy in Gujarat we saw another important aspect of the extensive work carried out in your country to insure its further socioeconomic progress. There we saw how farmers voluntarily pooled their labor, having realized the advantages of cooperative economy, and how they succeed in translating these advantages into reality. We, the Soviet people, have special sympathy for and understanding of such efforts because in our own country we had to undertake a huge program of transformation of the old backward countryside. Guided by general cooperative plans we have transformed a multitude of small and poor peasant farms into big modern collective farms.

The impressive heavy engineering plant in Ranchi, the modern cooperative at Anand, modern enterprises and institutes of the beautiful city of southern India--Bangalore--not only give us an idea of the successes of the new India, but also testify to the new potential for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. Today Soviet-Indian economic links embrace most diverse fields such as heavy industries and power engineering, machine building and space research, geological prospecting and irrigation, education and science. India has become the Soviet Union's leading trade partner among all developing countries of the world.

On the strength of the revolution in the development of the Indian economy and the economy of the Soviet Union, of the high level of our cooperation resting on the solid foundation of our friendship on the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, our countries are able to move ahead to expand and strengthen their economic ties in making cooperation ever more effective and fruitful. That goal will be served by the long-term program of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India, an important political and economic document which has been signed today. That document will put our cooperation on a long-term and planned basis and guide into a new channel the efforts of all numerous organizations of India and the Soviet Union, of thousands and thousands of persons engaged in practical work to promote Soviet-Indian cooperation and create conditions for concentrating the efforts on the solution of the most topical problems of industrial, agricultural, commercial and scientific development of our countries.

As India and the Soviet Union advance along the road of friendship and cooperation, the community of our people, which I mentioned earlier, will be enriched by further common interest, by more points of contacts between the great peoples of India and the Soviet Union. We regard it as the main result of this Soviet-Indian meeting and we think that the results will be positively received by all those who cherish peace and friendship.

In the last few days we have received through the Soviet Embassy many letters and telegrams of greetings. They are a great support for all of us and an immense encouragement in our work. May I wish you dear friends, great successes, personal happiness and fruitful work. In conclusion, I would like to express once again my sincere gratitude to the Government of India, to the Prime Minister, esteemed Mr Morarji Desai, to the entire Indian people for their attention and hospitality and to wish them success, well-being and progress. May Soviet-Indian friendship be honest friendship for the two great peoples working in the name of progress and peace [word indistinct] and development. I thank you for your attention. [few words in Russian spoken by Kosygin]

Indian-Soviet Documents Signed

LD141314 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 14, TASS--Soviet-Indian documents were signed in the Presidential Palace this afternoon. A long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India, spanning a period of 10-15 years, was signed by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Morarji Desai. Aleksey Kosygin and Morarji Desai also signed a Soviet-Indian agreement on cooperation in the field of medical science and medical services.

Representatives of the Soviet Union and India also signed a protocol on the supply, as a Soviet gift, of farm machinery and motor vehicles to a state farm in Suratgarh, a programme of exchanges in the field of culture, science and education, and an agreement on additional mutual deliveries of some goods in 1979.

Officials accompanying Aleksey Kosygin and members of the Indian Government were present at the signing of the Soviet-Indian documents.

Kosygin Concludes Visit

LD150622 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 15, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin has ended his official friendly visit to India.

At Palam airport, decorated with the national flags of the USSR and India, the head of the Soviet Government was seen off by the Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh, Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other officials.

A guard of honour was lined up on the air field and the national anthems of the USSR and India played.

Before leaving Aleksey Kosygin made a brief statement to the press. We are returning home firmly convinced that friendship between the Soviet Union and India is strong and inviolable, he said. The agreements we signed in Delhi will elevate this friendship to a still higher level.

Kosygin Telegram to Desai

LD150737 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, returning home, sent from board the plane a telegram to the Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai. In the telegram he thanked the prime minister, the Government of India and all the Indian people for their friendly attitude to representatives of the Soviet Union.

"I share your confidence", the telegram says, that "our visit to India will help further develop fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, for the benefit of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Gromyko Meets Kosygin on Return

LD151156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow from Delhi today.

At Vnukovo airport Kosygin was met by Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Tikhonov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; and other officials. Among the welcomers was (Bajaj), Indian charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union.

Article Assesses Relations

LD141651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[A. Fialkovskiy article: "Following Cooperation's Course"]

[Text] Soon after India attained independence, its outstanding politician and statesman J. Nehru declared: "We have behind us a year of freedom and a year of difficulties. We have already surmounted many of these difficulties, and we will surmount the rest. We intend to build, create and act in the interests of peace and for the good of all mankind. We intend to repulse aggression from wherever it might come with all the means at our disposal."

Of course, the capitalist world did not wish to reconcile itself to the fact that not only had it been deprived of its traditional reserve of human, material and other resources in the shape of its former colonies but it had also acquired in the latter a serious obstacle in the way of the Western powers' realization of their neocolonialist designs. Seeking to defame and discredit India, Washington hastened to proclaim its policy "immoral". Attempts were made to knock India and other nonaligned countries from their chosen foreign policy course and to make them join aggressive military blocs.

In the early sixties Beijing also joined in these improper activities of the imperialist powers. According to a number of eminent Indian analysts of international affairs, one of the strategic aims of China's armed adventure against India in the fall of 1962 was to make it undertake a close military alliance with the West--which obviously would have been tantamount to India abandoning its nonalignment policy. In recent days the subject of the 1962 events in the Himalayas has once again been discussed actively in India's political and public circles and in its press. The reason for this was the PRC's aggression against Vietnam. In terms of its perfidy, Indian spokesmen directly compare this action of Beijing's with the Chinese attack on India 17 years ago.

The PRC's armed adventure against socialist Vietnam has eleicited sharp condemnation from practically all sections of Indian society, including the country's top leadership. As many Indian commentators point out, China's brazen attack on Vietnam has particularly deeply outraged the national feelings of the people of India since its foreign minister was in the PRC on an official visit at precisely that time. In addition, traditionally close, friendly relations link the victim of aggression--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--with India, and the two countries are cooperating successfully within the framework of the nonaligned movement. The international public regards India's opposition to China's aggressive actions and its demand for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory as further confirmation of the consistency of India's foreign policy course, which decisively rejects the methods of aggression and violence to which the Beijing hegemonists resort.

When analyzing Indian foreign policy one has to mention one of its key directions--the constant development of India's cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Speaking in the Kremlin on 21 October 1977 at a dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister M. Desai, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out: "Relations between the Soviet Union and India, sealed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, are very rich and multifaceted relations. They embrace cooperation in numerous spheres of the economy, science, culture and art--cooperation which is ramified, strong and mutually advantageous. They also embrace cooperation in international affairs--cooperation placed wholly at the service of world peace."

The basis for joint efforts by the USSR and India in the world arena is created by the coincidence of their fundamental foreign policy tasks and the desire of both countries to preserve strong and lasting peace and prevent a new world war. Their political cooperation is characterized by the fact that it is not directed against the interests of any third country. The Soviet Union and the Republic of India openly build their relations proceeding from clear aims that are near and dear to all our planet's peoples--strengthening international security, insuring the happiness and progress of all mankind and developing broad interstate cooperation.

The traditional return visits by the two countries' leaders are an important inalienable part of the multifaceted Soviet-Indian ties. In the course of these trips the Soviet and Indian leaders gain a good opportunity to familiarize themselves personally with the achievements of the country they are visiting in many spheres of material and spiritual life, and to meet with representatives of different sections in its society to discuss urgent international problems and questions of bilateral relations at the highest level. As experience shows, every meeting between the leaders of the USSR and India invariably develops into a demonstration of the unbreakable bonds of friendship linking these two great states.

It is important to point this out now on the eve of the official friendly visit to India by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Like all previous Soviet-Indian summit meetings, this event will undoubtedly be another great landmark in the history of relations between the two states and will help to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, developing for the good of their countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

U.S. MOVES, AIMS IN INDIAN OCEAN DENOUNCED

LD141716 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Under the barrage of propagandist statements about the necessity of "safeguarding" the sea routes along which oil is delivered from Arab countries to the West, the United States is busy building up its military potential in the Indian Ocean area, including, among others, the Persian Gulf.

As transpires from statements by Washington's official spokesman a decision has been taken to create a new, so-called Fifth Fleet of the United States which will have as its permanent base the Diego Garcia Island transformed into a powerful U.S. military stronghold. Already heading for the coast of the Arabian Peninsula are the aircraft carrier "Constellation", several missile boats and submarines. Aircraft equipped with the AWACS system for electronic intelligence have been transferred to Saudi Arabia from Okinawa.

Simultaneously, Washington is increasing the scale of its military supplies to countries which in the design of U.S. strategists are called upon to assist Washington in the implementation of its plans. Of interest in this connection are the huge supplies of modern weapons to North Yemen worth about 400 million dollars. Many news analysts interpret these supplies as crude interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Arab states, as Washington's attempt to torpedo the implementation of the results of the peace negotiations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemeni Arab Republic so as to create another pocket of international tensions which would allegedly justify U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean.

What is all this being done for? According to an admission by the New York TIMES, the military and naval presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean is called upon to fill a gap in U.S. military planning which arose as a result of the loss of Iran as the chief ally of the United States in the area. Thus, what is at hand is the desire to create in the Indian Ocean area a new "police force" which would rely directly on U.S. military presence and serve as Washington's tool for implementing its global political strategy in the area of the Indian Ocean aimed at supporting reactionary regimes and interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In conditions when the Beijing leadership openly declares that China and the USA are bound by "common strategic interests", writes Indian newspaper PATRIOT, the Fifth Fleet may become a dangerous tool for safeguarding such "common interests", a threat to the cause of peace and security of all peoples". (quotation marks as received)

The broadening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, which is in a glaring contradiction with the letter and spirit of the UN resolution to transform the area into a zone of peace, causes increasing concern in the countries of the region. India's Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee speaking at a recent session of parliament underlined the necessity of a resumption of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. As regards the Soviet Union, its position is well known: It stands for limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. However, the current activities of Washington's are clearly at variance with this objective.

LAND REFORM IMPLEMENTATION CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD150850 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 15, TASS--Implementation of the Land Reform Law successfully continues in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Plots of land were handed over to landless or land-hungry peasants for free use at ceremonies arranged in 12 more provinces of the country. 3,000 peasant families got some 30,000 jaribs of land (one jarib equals 0.2 hectare). Since the beginning of this year, more than 750,000 jaribs of land have been handed over to peasants.

DAY OF VOLUNTARY WORK INSTITUTED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD102147 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 10, TASS--The working people of Afghanistan have marked the approaching first anniversary of the April Revolution with voluntary work for the benefit of the homeland. The workers and peasants, students, and schoolchildren and servicemen took part yesterday in the day of voluntary unpaid work for the benefit of the state, which was held in many of the country's provinces. Hundreds of thousands of Afghani earned by them have been donated to the state for financing national development projects.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHINESE AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

TASS 14 March Roundup

LD141644 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 14, TASS--The armed forces and People's Militiamen of Vietnam continue fighting for the liberation of their territory from Chinese occupiers. Repulsing the aggressors' attacks, the Vietnamese inflict heavy losses on the invaders in manpower and materiel.

As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, in Ha Tuyen Province Vietnamese units continued heavy border fighting against Chinese invaders. The enemy's advance there was halted. Delivering strikes at enemy units, the Vietnamese servicemen put out of action about 450 soldiers.

Chinese occupiers continue to hold the cities of Lao Cai and Cao Bang. They also continue to occupy the towns of Bac Sat and Muong Khuong. Chinese troops are concentrating at a distance of approximately six kilometres away from Lao Cai.

In Lang Son direction, Chinese troops retreated to beyond the border line to the east, northeast and north of the city of Long Sinh. The invaders abandoned the town of Dong Dang. In the border area from Long Binh to Dong Dang the aggressors, upon withdrawing their units from Vietnamese territory, concentrated troops along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. North of Long Binh, the Chinese are concentrating troops in Tima village. In the area of the border-populated locality of Patan, Vietnamese military units fought against occupiers and Chinese sabotage parties and groups which are being brought into the area. Special Chinese teams, set up after the pattern of fascist Sonderkommand, are engaged in demolition of buildings, destruction of material values and of the damaged Chinese equipment left in the Vietnamese territory.

Vietnamese Inflicting Heavy Losses

LD142056 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 14, TASS--The armed forces and People's Militia detachments of Vietnam continue fighting for the liberation of their territory from Chinese aggressors. They inflict heavy losses on the occupiers in manpower and materiel.

As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, in Dong Van-Ca Dang area, the Chinese were pressed back to the border line. In Lao Kay direction the enemy under the blows of Vietnamese units abandoned the city of Lao Kay and continues to hold a territory in Khuong and Basat areas. In Lai Chau direction Vietnamese units approached the state border and did away with Chinese military units in the area northwest of the town of Phong Tho.

In Cao Bang direction fierce fighting was conducted in the area 10-25 kilometers northeast and northwest of the city of Cao Bang. In Lang Son direction the Chinese were thrown back to the line which is three kilometres north of Dong Dang which was liberated by Vietnamese servicemen.

Correspondent Reports PRC Atrocities

LD142018 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["To Put the Criminals in the Pillory!"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--After visiting the frontline area, an IZVESTIYA correspondent in Hanoi reports bloodcurdling stories he learned during his travels on the roads of North Vietnam.

"In Cao Lau commune, Lang Son Province," he writes, "Vy Viet Luong, a fourth-grade schoolboy, was slashed into shreds. In the same commune Chinese soldiers broke into a house where seven Vietnamese babies were asleep and brutally killed them all. In Thanh Loa commune, not far from Cao Lau, the Chinese seized a young resident, belonging to the Thai nationality, raped her and shot her to death."

In the same Lang Son Province, the correspondent was told by the deputy chairman of the people's committee, Chinese marauders in Bau San commune destroyed the old people Luon Van Han and Than Ngok Le before the eyes of their large families. Then, one after another, the rest of the villagers were killed by rifle butts, bayonets, were shot pointblank. The raiders began heaping the peasants' property into Chinese lorries, grabbing everything--poultry, rice, even children's shirts, old smoke-stained cooking utensils and pottery. By evening the deserted village was burned down by flamethrowers. The same terrible lot befell many other populated centres, the correspondent writes.

The IZVESTIYA correspondent went to the border area of Hoang Lien Son in northwest Vietnam. "Here villages on the banks of the Red and Thai Rivers are also smeared in the blood of Vietnamese civilians, brutally murdered by the Chinese aggressors," he reports. Approaches to many villages have been mined, wells have been poisoned by Chinese soldiers. At a brick-works in Quang Kim commune the Chinese raiders killed all the male workers and took away all the women into China.

"The list of the horrible crimes perpetrated by the Chinese aggressors on Vietnamese soil is being lengthened with new and new facts. Anyone reading this list cannot help feelings of profound wrath and indignation. The Maoist marauders, raiders, murderers, vicious inciters and provocateurs must be put in the pillory--is the demand of the entire Vietnamese people. It firmly demands the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of China's troops beyond the historical border-line between the two countries, an end to all the atrocities and hostile acts, of encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the life and freedom of the Vietnamese people."

Foreign Ministry Denounces Atrocities

LD141726 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 14, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has distributed an official statement by a representative of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs denouncing the crimes committed by the Chinese military on Vietnamese soil. The statement cites irrefutable facts showing that the invaders intruding into the Vietnamese territory continue their rampages in the country's northern provinces.

Each step of the aggressors is marked by destructions, mass looting, atrocities and violence with regard to the local population. The Chinese soldiers destroy with hand-grenades shelters with old people, women and children, showing extreme atrocity, assassinating with rifle butts inhabitants of Vietnamese towns and villages.

Facts have dome to light about a bloody atrocity committed by the invaders in the area of Batshat in the province Hoang Lien Son where the aggressors had brutally assassinated about one hundred children.

Despite the forced and hypocritical declaration by Chinese authorities to withdraw the troops, the Foreign Ministry statement says, the withdrawal is being deliberately delayed. The aggressors are transporting to China Vietnamese property. Using artillery and explosives, they are destroying factories and homes, poisoning sources of potable water and laying mines in buildings of economic importance. Standing as a testimony to the vandalism of the Chinese military is the provincial centre--the city of Lang Son now reduced to rubble.

In sternly condemning the crimes committed, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry warns that the Chinese authorities will bear full responsibility for the consequences of the aggressive war against Vietnam.

Chinese Use Goebbels' Tactics

LD141145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Rejoinder": "According to a Familiar Recipe"]

[Text] During World War II Goebbels' propagandists used to stage "touching" meetings between the fascist occupiers and the local population. When rampaging into foreign cities the Hitlerites used to thrust flowers upon the inhabitants. Camera shutters used to click. And then they would start shooting them down.

Goebbels' propaganda recipe has even now found people to carry it on. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO alleges that the population of Vietnamese regions bordering on China (that is, those regions where the aggressor's troops have intruded) "is finding it hard" to bid an almost tearful "farewell" to the Chinese occupiers. The same is being written by other Chinese newspapers.

This propaganda contortion of such brazenness is clearly designed to conceal the deception connected with the announced "withdrawals" of the invading troops (just as indeed it is alleged that the Vietnamese population itself cannot find it in themselves to part with them!) and to confuse the world public.

However, the Beijing penpushers have made a blatant miscalculation. The whole world knows full well how the aggressors are actually behaving on Vietnamese soil. "We were ordered to kill every Vietnamese we came upon," captured Chinese tankman (Zhan Kai-jiao) recounted. And the aggressors are killing women, old people and children. They are destroying cities and burning villages. They are pillaging. Every item, even of the slightest value, including household utensils, is either carried away to China or destroyed. This is precisely what the Hitlerites once did.

SRV Forms PRC Crimes Commission

LD141014 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 14, TASS--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to form a commission to investigate the crimes committee by the Chinese aggressors against the Vietnamese people. The commission is to collect testimony on Chinese troops' crimes in Vietnam and thereby help lay bare for the Vietnamese and world public to see the Chinese authorities' hegemonic policy.

At the same time, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took the decision to disband the commission on investigation of crimes of American imperialism in Vietnam.

COMMENTARY AFFIRMS USSR SUPPORT FOR LAOS AGAINST PRC

BK150845 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 14 Mar 79 BK

[Stanislav Blazhenkov commentary: "The Chinese Aggressors Pose a New Threat to the LPDR"]

[Text] Having launched a war of aggression against Vietnam, China has also intensified its provocations against Laos. It has sent about five divisions, including infantry, armored and artillery forces, to the areas bordering Laos.

According to a report from Beijing, China, in a note sent to the LPDR Embassy, counseled Laos to "exercise restraint." It is expected that Beijing will soon state that it is being threatened by the Lao side. In this regard, everyone is well aware of China's slanderous charge concerning the so-called threat from Vietnam which was advanced prior to its launching an attack on Vietnam.

China has been stepping up its smuggling of spies and agents into the northern part of Laos to carry out sabotage activities in coordination with the remnants of the reactionary Vang Pao. These saboteurs have been specially trained in China and are using Chinese weapons. Their duty is to launch slanderous propaganda campaigns, intimidate the people and create disorder. However the Lao people, closely uniting around the LPRP, have closely followed the events in the border areas and have foiled Beijing's tricks aimed at harming the LPDR's independence and sovereignty. The LPDR [words indistinct] the Soviet Government's statement concerning the Chinese aggression and threat. Lao newspapers observe that the statement is intended to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the republic.

The Soviet Government's statement says that China's actions cannot be ignored by those who are interested in guaranteeing the security and stability of the people of all nations and in safeguarding peace. Progressive people throughout the world have demanded that China immediately end its arrogant concentration of forces in the border areas. The Lao people enjoy the support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving people.

LAO PAPER WELCOMES GOVERNMENT MOVE TO EXPEL PRC TEAMS

LD142004 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, March 14, TASS--The Laotian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in a demand that the Chinese Government withdraw as soon as possible all teams of Chinese workers who are engaged in the construction of roads in the northern part of Laos.

SIANG PASASON, newspaper of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, points out in an editorial commentary that the entire Laotian people welcomes this correct step by the Laotian Government. The demand for the withdrawal of the Chinese road-construction teams from Laos, the newspaper points out, was prompted by the fact that China unleashed the aggressive war against Vietnam as well as concentrated big military forces near Laos's border, and smuggles its agents into our country. The agents conduct anti-government propaganda and are trying to undermine the unity of the peoples of Laos, create an unstable situation, and disrupt the public order.

This demand, SIANG PASASON emphasises, is correct also because since the beginning of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the Chinese builders terminated all road construction work and started digging combat trenches, preparing for possible combat operations in Laotian territory.

CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN DENOUNCES PRC THREAT TO LAOS

LD141545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Firm Position"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 March--Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received Khamphan Vilachit, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who presented his credentials.

Receiving the credentials, Heng Samrin stated that the Kampuchean people were attentively following the concentration of many Chinese divisions along the border with Laos.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the entire Kampuchean people, he stressed, resolutely condemn the Chinese authorities' preparations for an aggressive war against the LPDR. These actions expose the Chinese rulers' great-power and hegemonist plan aimed at subjugating Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and other countries of Southeast Asia and undermining the solidarity and friendship between the three peoples and countries of Indochina.

Heng Samrin's statement points out that China plans to use Laos as a springboard to attack Socialist Vietnam from the west and in its attempts to render support to the remnants of the forces of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

JAPANESE FEARS GROWING OF NEGATIVE PRC TREATY RESULTS

LD142200 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, March 14, TASS--Among the political and business circles of Japan and among the country's public, there is mounting concern over the dangerous consequences of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" for peace in Asia. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the associated developments indicate that Beijing, as is pointed out by the biggest Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN, has made use of the treaty with Japan and the subsequent establishment of diplomatic relations with the USA as a political foundation for unleashing a war against Vietnam.

"If one looks into the causes of the sharp heightening of international tensions in the Asian Continent over the past half-year, it will become perfectly clear that the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty had become the initial point for that," it will become perfectly clear that the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty had become the initial point for that," writes the influential newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. "One should not shut one's eyes to the fact," the newspaper goes on, "that the treaty with Beijing virtually constrained the independence of Japanese diplomacy, which is confirmed by the Japanese Government's stand during the Chinese invasion of Vietnam."

"During the talks with Japan, Beijing constantly emphasized that it would not seek hegemony. But what can explain, if not open hegemonism and great-power chauvinism, the Chinese troops' invasion of Vietnam," points out deputy-socialist S. Ichigawa.

Disappointed are also Japanese business circles which had hoped to profit form the 'four modernisations of the Chinese economy" taking the Japanese-Chinese treaty as a basis. China's decision, adopted after the attack on Vietnam, to postpone for an indefinite period the implementation of the already concluded agreements with Japanese companies, according to the newspaper MAINICHI, proved a "cold shower" for those who had illusions concerning an expansion of trade with Beijing.

Recently China reported the freezing of a number of other big contracts for the delivery of equipment for the Chinese industry and agriculture.

China's decision to reduce the import of goods for peace branches of industry is being associated here with the expansion of its purchases of armaments for the realisation of the expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Thus, according to reports of the local press, China intends to apply to Washington shortly with a request for the purchase of newest F-15 fighter planes, anti-submarine and transport aircraft and up-to-date electronic equipment.

Sober-minded Japanese politicians and the press are calling on the government to once again have a sober look upon relations with Beijing. They emphasise that by signing the treaty with China, Japan shouldered a heavy burden, and that the number of negative moments connected with the treaty is growing.

DPRK BROADCASTING DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SK150841 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 14 Mar 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Central Broadcasting Committee led by Vice Chairman (Yi Tae-won) has arrived in Moscow. Korean comrades will discuss with Soviet colleagues the question of making on-the-spot reports on the 35th world table tennis championships to be held in the capital of the republic, Pyongyang, from April through May.

USSR SUPPORTS DEMAND FOR CLOSURE OF GUANTANAMO BASE

LD141255 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 March 1979 published on page 3, under the rubric "We Provide Information at Readers' Request" and the headline "The U.S. Base of Guantanamo," a 750-word article by Lt Cmdr A. Shcheglov written in response to a request from a group of students in Chernigov's Lenin Komsomol Higher Military Aviation Academy for information about the U.S. military base in Guantanamo, Cuba. Shcheglov notes how the treaty leasing land for the base was "foisted" on Cuba "back in 1903, when the young republic which had liberated itself from Spanish colonial oppression became dependent on American imperialism." He describes the size and facilities of the base and states that it was a "stronghold" for Batista's troops "during the revolutionary struggle." Shcheglov concludes:

"After the victory of the Cuban revolution the Guantanamo bases became a center for the organization of aggressive acts against socialist Cuba. During the 'Caribbean crisis' in October 1962 the number of U.S. servicemen at the base was increased to 20,000 men.

"For a number of years the territory of the base provided refuge for counterrevolutionary rabble and a place for the organization of subversive groups which landed on the eastern coast of Cuba with the aim of killing the country's leaders and damaging the Cuban economy. Several Cuban border guards have been killed by shots from the American posts at the base.

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba has repeatedly demanded the elimination of the American naval base on Cuban soil. The Soviet Union regards this demand as just and totally supports it."

SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

LD131349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report "Strengthening Cooperation" from the "World Today" roundup of world news stories compiled by A. Maksimov]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened in Havana's Palace of the Revolution. The Soviet Government delegation is headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban Government delegation by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban CP Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

The commission session is summing up the results of the work to implement Soviet-Cuban agreements in the sphere of trade, economic and scientific and technical cooperation in the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan. Questions of further developing bilateral cooperation and coordinating the national economic plans of the USSR and Cuba for the period 1979-1980 are also being examined.

USSR'S KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADORS

LD131015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 6 March V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Ignacio Silva-Sucre, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to the USSR, in the Kremlin at his request and had talks with him.

On 7 March V.V. Kuznetsov received F. Baptista de Faria, Brazilian charge d'affaires in the USSR, in the Kremlin at his request and had talks with him.

VASILIY KUZNETSOV VISITS VENEZUELA, BRAZIL

Arrives in Venezuela

LD100602 Moscow TASS in English 0549 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, March 10, TASS--A USSR delegation, led by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, has come here. The delegation will attend presidential inauguration ceremonies in Venezuela and Brazil.

Visits Brazil

LD150541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A delegation from the USSR headed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Brazil. It will take part in the ceremony of handing over power to Figuereido, who was elected president of Brazil at the end of last year.

TASS REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT

LD110940 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, March 11, TASS--Venezuelan President-elect Luis Herrera who takes office on March 12 named members of the country's future government. Rafael Montes de Oca is appointed the minister of the interior, and Jose Zambrano Velazco the minister of foreign affairs. Fernando Paredes Bello will continue as the minister of national defence Luis Herrera stated that his government will pursue foreign policy aimed at keeping and strengthening relations with all countries of the world, including socialist states, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

TASS REPORTS COUP IN GRENADA; BISHOP COMMENTS

LD141114 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Havana, March 14, TASS--The head of the new Government of Grenada, Mr. Bishop made a radio address to the people of this small insular state in the Caribbean urging them to support the government. He said his government took power into its hands in order to provide all people with jobs, food, housing and medical services. He pointed to the need for strengthening the unity of the working people of the island in order to defend the new power. At the same time Mr. Bishop warned against any foreign interference in the affairs of the people of Grenada.

According to reports by news services the prime minister of the overthrown Government of Grenada, Gairy, who is staying in New York, asked the USA and Britain to send in troops to help re-establish his regime.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1444 GMT on 14 March adds: "The new leader of Grenada, Bishop, has made a radio address to the people."

["The former prime minister, Gairy, came to power in Grenada from the moment of the island's declaration of independence on 7 February 1974. During the 1976 general elections he maneuvered to prevent victory by the opposition. The majority of the island's population opposed the regime's constant violation of civil rights and democratic liberties. Especially severe criticism was made of the military and economic links which the overthrown government maintained with Pinochet's fascist junta. The movement headed by Bishop, 'the Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education and Liberation,' unmasked the policy of the Gairy regime and demanded a number of social and economic transformations, primarily agrarian reform. This movement, which was formed 6 years ago, quickly won the support of the masses."]

FSLN REPORTS U.S. PLOTTING COUP IN NICARAGUA

LD121014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to reports coming from Nicaragua, the United States is preparing a coup in the country in order to establish a regime obedient to Washington. The Sandinista Liberation Front issued a statement saying that the plotters intend to overthrow Somoza and establish an even harder dictatorship in the country. In this way, the statement says, U.S. imperialism wants to get rid of a puppet it no longer needs, and at the same time strengthen Nicaragua's role as a supporter of its reactionary policy in Latin America.

PARAGUAYAN CP CALLS FOR BROAD FRONT AGAINST STROESSNER

LD101255 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, March 10, TASS--The Paraguayan Communist Party has called upon all democratic forces of Paraguay to form a national anti-dictatorial front against the reactionary Stroessner regime. In a statement of the Paraguayan Communist Party, which was distributed illegally in Asuncion, it is emphasized that only the unity of the broad popular masses can lead to the overthrow of the military regime and the elimination of omnipotence of its supporters--imperialist monopolies. The document also gives rebuff to double dyed anti-communism reaction is broadly resorts to in order to spit the opposition movement in the country. [sentence as received]

PANAMA'S GENERAL TORRIJOS ON EXTREMISTS' ACTIVITIES

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Panama, March 12, TASS--The armed forces together with the people of (?the Republic of Panama) vigilantly stand on guard of progressive transformations being carried out in the country. This has been stated in a local press interview by Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards General Omar Torrijos. Extremist groupings have stepped up their activities in the recent time, he stressed, particularly after the advent to power of a civilian government. Their design is to turn the current [word indistinct] back. But, he said, internal and external enemies meet a resolute rebuff of the Panamanian working people who support the democratic changes in the country.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

WEST SIBERIAN OILFIELDS BEING FULLY AUTOMATED

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--In the next ten years oil production at oil fields in Western Siberia will be fully automatised, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR. Comprehensive automation of all processes, linked with extraction, refining and transportation of oils, is one of the main directions of development of the Soviet oil industry. In the USSR there are now about 200 automatised oil fields. They account [for] about 80 per cent of the total oil production.

The majority of large oil deposits in the USSR are located in northern areas where extraction is under way in very complicated climatic conditions. Considering these complexities, Soviet engineers designed new equipment, much better than the best Western standards.

BRIEFS

GAS DEPOSIT--The eighth gas deposit has been opened up during this 5-year plan in the eastern Karakumy. A borehole drilled amid the sandhills has revealed grit strata with a large accumulation of gas at a depth of over 2.5 km. Its daily supply is in excess of 1 million cubic meters. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD]

VOLUNTEERS FOR DONBASS MINES--Some 1,300 volunteers from all oblasts of the Ukraine have formed the combined detachment named after the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian Komsomol. On 28 February the detachment left for coal enterprises in Donetskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. Continuing the traditions initiated by the older generations, the youths will participate in fulfilling the plans for coal industry development in the Donets basin. Before the end of the year, 5,000 Komsomols will join the ranks of miners and mine builders. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 79 AU]

ALL-UNION GOLD CONFERENCE--The Severovostokzoloto association delegation that participated in the conference of the aktiv of workers in the gold mining and diamond industries of the USSR returned to Magadan today from Krasnoyarsk. The aktiv conference was addressed by Zhmurko, USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy and chief of the Soyuzzoloto production association. Zhmurko's report was devoted to the results of nonferrous metallurgical enterprises in 1978 and tasks for 1979 in light of the decisions made at the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Ustinov, general director of the Severovostokzoloto association, addressed the conference on behalf of Magadan miners. The aktiv adopted socialist pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 12 Feb 79 OW]

MAGADAN MOTOR TRANSPORTATION--Trofimov, deputy chief of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikanorov, RSFSR deputy minister of motor transport; and (Tatishvili), chief of the Vostokavtotrans association, have visited Magadanskaya Oblast. They visited enterprises of the Vostokavtotrans Magadan administration and familiarized themselves with the hauling of cargo from the Magadan mercantile port and construction of new parking places for trucks. They also talked with workers. They made recommendations aimed at improving the work of motor transportation at related enterprises. Comrades Trofimov, Nikanorov and (Tatishvili) departed Magadan for Moscow today. [Text] [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

ALIYEV HITS SHORTCOMINGS IN FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS

LD141119 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 15 February frontpages a 5,000-word AZERINFORM report, entitled "Commemorate 1979 With New Successes in Agricultural Production," on an undated conference at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to discuss "the course of agricultural work and measures to insure the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges adopted by the republic's agricultural workers."

The report contains a 3,700-word account of a speech by G.A. Aliyev at the conference. In his speech Aliyev says that milk and meat production indicators were good in some rayons but their experience is not being implemented generally. He pointed out "serious shortcomings" in fodder production as one of the "main reasons" for the "lag in livestock-raising" and called for a "fundamental breakthrough" in this sphere in 1979. Aliyev went on to discuss grain. Despite the record yield in 1978, Aliyev said, there was "great variation" in the harvests and it should be possible to increase the average yield by 3-4 quintals in 1979. Aliyev went on to touch briefly on other agricultural crops and then paid "special attention" to the work of the republic's state committee for agricultural technical supply. "Data on the readiness of equipment are causing serious concern," he said. "In some rayons, for example, only 19-20 percent of the tractors have been overhauled." The repair situation in other spheres in "even worse," he said, urging those responsible to rectify the situation. Turning to the fuel and lubricants supply situation, Aliyev said that the leadership of the Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum and Petroleum Products "must not confine itself to the allocation of funds but must know how they are being utilized in the localities and must struggle resolutely against various abuses, of which there are still very many in its system."

NEW WHEAT STRAIN DEVELOPED FOR SIBERIAN FARMERS

LD131750 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 13, TASS--Soviet scientists have developed new strains of wheat which will enable farmers in Siberia to increase yields by 50 percent. The new strains are well adapted both to hot summers and rainy autumns, and ripen two weeks earlier than usual, which is important in conditions of early frost in Siberia. This year the new wheat varieties will be given to the farmers, as usual, free of charge. Selection research in our country is financed by the state.

COSMOS-1080 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 14 MARCH

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1080 was launched today in the Soviet Union, with scientific instruments intended for carrying on space exploration on board. The satellite's initial period of revolution is 89.2 minutes, maximum distance from earth--230 kilometres, minimum--180 kilometres, orbital inclination--79.2 degrees.

The apparatus carried by the satellite are operating normally.

COSMONAUTS' DOCTOR 'CONTENT' WITH CREW'S PROGRESS

LD141548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Robert Vasilyevich Dyakonov, doctor to the crew of Salyut-6-Soyuz-32--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Robert Vasilyevich: 2 weeks have been spent at work in space. The readaptation period has passed, so we can now say that all (?routine) obstacles, as one might put it, for the cosmonauts on the way to normal functioning in orbit and with respect to the human organism are behind them. Or is this not yet final?

[Answer] The obstacles will be behind them if the crew completes the program (?of exercises). (?But this is not their only) problem. Now the crew is beginning in a different way to struggle against (?the next) obstacle: weightlessness. Furthermore, they are making very active use of those recommendations which have been made to them by their comrades from the previous crew, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. If one were to express in figures the utilization of the preventive means [sredstv profilaktiki] in the struggle against weightlessness, it can be (?compensated) up to some (?150 percent). But this figure of 150 is necessary. The experience of previous flights has shown that there are some very tricky aspects to weightlessness and the consequences of (?subjection) to it can be quite serious. And therefore, maybe, on completion of the flight and after analyzing the whole program of the utilization of preventive means, even 150 percent will prove to be little.

But the flight does not consist of only the struggle against weightlessness. It is a life in itself. (?From this point of view), the previous crew came to feel very fit and in fine fettle, (?even to the point of not wanting to rest and preferring) to work. They worked not only on the program but they became absorbed in it; it became a favorite preoccupation. (?It remains to be seen what the effects of this will be).

This favorite preoccupation absorbed them even during the stage of direct preparation for the flight. This refers primarily to visual observation of the ocean (?and also) the land; that is, the crew needed to find a practical solution for certain branches of our national economy. In their reports up to now, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin say that they are learning to observe. This is a necessary phase of the flight--to learn how to see the earth and how to see the ocean. There is a reorganization in progress of the natural visual analyzer; a process of getting accustomed, forming habits, is going on for them to observe the earth's surface and particular parts of the world's oceans. That is, the crew is still learning.

In the case of previous crews, this process took about 3 weeks, but in this case, for this flight, considering all the conditions it could take somewhat less time.

[Question] That is, the experience of their predecessors is already part of the baggage?

[Answer] Yes, and a great deal of baggage it is too. The crew is (?well off) with respect to amusement. They can play chess, they have a small library, they can listen to music and I think they have repaired the videotape recorder--so Vitaliy [name as heard] told me.

[Question] Are they using this in the flight yet, or are the cosmonauts so far so involved in being cosmonauts that they cannot permit themselves amusement?

[Answer] I am sure they are making use of the music, because during the communications sessions one can very frequently hear songs from onboard, and in some cases they simply let us listen to them, too. It would also appear that they are using the tape recorder and the videotapes left behind by the previous expeditions. As far as books are concerned, I think they might well not have found time to concentrate on those yet, but now they are beginning to feel at home and they are now adapting to all the conditions in which they find themselves; these conditions are new to them. In order to live and work profitably, they will have to get to know their living quarters thoroughly and study what was left behind for them to inherit by the Taymyr and Foton crews.

[Question] Are you content today, on the whole, with the crew's health, mood and the way they feel?

[Answer] I am content. They are making good progress in their work and their attitude to it is good. The most important thing from my point of view as a doctor and which I am very glad to see is that they are paying great attention to their own health.

PROGRESS TRANSPORT SHIP CONTAINS FUEL, WATER, EQUIPMENT

LD142045 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--One of these days Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin now on board the orbital scientific station Salyut-6 will be facing a big job. Their assignment will be to unload the automatic space ferry Progress which docked with the station today. This is already a fifth cargo transport placed in orbit.

In the two days that have elapsed since the launching of the Progress the latter caught up with the station and switched on the signal lights of approach precisely on schedule. Docking was successfully completed at 10.20 Moscow time.

The ferry has brought a supply of fuel, water, food and clothes both for work and exercise, a linen dryer and the bath shampoo.

After one and a half years of faultless and continuous performance the station's energy generating shop has naturally lost some of its original characteristics. The Progress ship has brought a stand-by storage battery. Specialists have also provided for additional measures of security at the work places of cosmonauts.

They received some additional equipment to be used in any contingency. Six signalling devices which are to be placed in different parts of the station are capable of detecting even a small content of carbon dioxide.

New things brought into space for the first time include a black-and-white television set to see both programs of the central television and special programs. The T.V. channel will make it possible to retransmit to cosmonauts blueprints, copies of pictures previously received on earth from them. The cosmonauts received a new tape recorder, a "ring" system for wireless communication between the crew members, a technologically improved design of Kristall furnace, sets of films and materials for technological experiments.

Progress has also delivered to the cosmonauts personal parcels: some from relatives in the star city, and from friends--from the Flight Control Centre.

SCIENTIFIC SUCCESSES HAILED AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

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["Successes of Soviet Science"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--Improvement of production and making it more effective is the main aim of a great part of research of scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences last year. President of the academy Anatoliy Aleksandrov said this, opening the annual meeting of the academy. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 14 March adds: "In the Presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of the academy."] The scientist pointed out that vast work was done by specialists in social sciences. The publishing of the great Soviet encyclopedia was completed, specifically, under the supervision of Academician Aleksandr Prokhorov. Eleven volumes of the history of World War Two and ten volumes of the history of the USSR were published. A number of works on vital problems of Asia, Africa and Latin America was brought out.

Soviet scientists paid great attention to problems of energetics. Large-scale research is being conducted to obtain hydrocarbons from coal. Academician Aleksandrov is of the opinion that this is a good theme for international cooperation of scientists.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov pointed out that Soviet geophysicists evolved a new method that will make it possible to conduct prospecting for minerals and to develop oil bearing areas with less outlays and at a faster pace.

The academy's president is of the opinion that the work of Ukrainian scientists under the supervision by Boris Paton to create multilayer pipes for gas pipelines were a great achievement. This will make it possible to double the capacity of gas pipelines.

Aleksandrov described the creation of the unit Tokamak, the biggest in the world, as one of the successes of the Soviet scientists in the past year.

Academician Aleksandrov said that a system of instruments that make it possible to process the data of an experiment had been developed in the Soviet Union. It can be used in any branch of knowledge.